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MARSHALL'S BUSINESS SPELLER AND Technical Word Book

For Business and Shorthand
Schools

By CARL C. MARSHALL

Author of
"Business English," "Bookkeeping and Business Training," Etc.

SEVENTH EDITION

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A BRIEF FOREWORD TO TEACHER AND LEARNER.

(Please read before using the book)

This book is intended to be something more than a speller. Whoever has to do with written English words, whether with pen, types, or typewriter, soon finds that there are several other matters quite as important as the spelling. The stenographer, who writes from dictation, must be able to recognize words from their pronunciation and must learn to discriminate between words that are pronounced alike, or nearly alike, but have different meanings. The stenographer, and the printer also, must know something of syllabification in order to know how to divide words properly at the ends of lines. It is also necessary to know when a word should be commenced with a capital and when not; also, what compound words are written with a hyphen separating their parts. All these matters are as much a part of spelling as is the formation of the word with the right letters, and for this reason have been given some special attention in this text.

The English language, in its entirety, includes more than a quarter of a million distinct word-forms, but very few persons commonly use more than two or three thousand of these. The general lesson in Parts I and II of this book present a study of some three thousand words of common or frequent use in the ordinary affairs of life. They have been specially and critically selected from the entire vocabulary of the language, with a view to the excluding, (1) all words of such simple spelling that no one is likely to misspell them, and (2) all words so infrequently used that their special study would be unprofitable.

Part III of the book consists of reference lists of various groups of technical words, alphabetically arranged for the convenience of stenographers and others who are employed where they may need to learn the spelling of any of the groups.

In the general test lessons of Part II, the lists for *spelling study* are printed in type corresponding in form to that of the standard typewriters. The use of this type rests upon two considerations, viz:

(1) We spell by *sight* rather than by *sound*, and it is therefore important to train the eye to the form required.

(2) At least nine-tenths of all important spelling, now-a-days, is done with the typewriter.

The author believes that this presentation of the words *in the form in which they are most likely to be used*, will prove of the greatest service to all who have to do with spelling as required in typewritten letters or manuscripts.

While the author would not hamper either learner or teacher by any arbitrary directions as to the manner of studying or reciting the lessons in this book, he believes that the following suggestions should be generally followed :

1. Prepare the exercises, and become thoroughly familiar with the matter presented in the introductory lessons of Part I, before taking up the general test lessons.

2. Students of stenography and typewriting should use the typewriter as much as possible in preparing their lessons, and for those sufficiently advanced in their shorthand, it will be found a most valuable practice to write the sentences under the headings "For Word Study," in shorthand, afterward transcribing them on the typewriter. The teacher may also use these sentences to advantage as dictation exercises for the shorthand classes, requiring the notes to be transcribed without referring to the text.

3. The attention given to word-roots, prefixes and suffixes, is a new feature in texts of this class, and will, it is thought, prove of great value to all who would know more of words than their mere spelling.

4. All students should have access to an unabridged dictionary, and become familiar with its use in determining the pronunciation, meaning, and use of words. Frequent drills in the use of the dictionary have therefore been included in the review work.

5. The "Quiz" given at the close of each test-lesson in Part II is intended to keep fresh in the learner's mind the more important spelling rules, and word-roots, and to enliven the work with interesting and useful reviews, after the lesson has been recited. There should be no neglect of these reviews.

6. While the lists of technical words in Part III are not intended for class study, it will be well, occasionally, to give selected lists from these for spelling, especially in the case of any technical words that are in frequent use in the local industries where the school is conducted.

PART I.

Introductory Lessons.

LESSON 1.

Word Study and Syllabification.

1. The complete study of a word involves four things:

1. **How to pronounce it.**
2. **How to spell it.**
3. **What it means.**
4. **How to use it.**

The person who could answer correctly as to these four facts in the case of each of our two hundred and sixty thousand English words, could be counted perfect as to his knowledge of our language, but it is safe to say that no person with such a body of language knowledge has ever lived. For the average person it will be quite enough, if he knows the two or three thousand common words that he uses, or ought to know how to use, and to be able readily to find out from dictionaries or other reference books, as to such of the others as he may at any time need to know about.

2. **Pronunciation.** The standard, or accepted pronunciation of words is set forth in the various dictionaries used in America and England. In America there are four of these (unabridged) that are sufficiently current to be considered authoritative. They are: (1) *Webster's*; (2) *The Standard*; (3) *The Century*; (4) *Worcester's*. There have been several unauthorized re-prints of Webster, mostly from the older editions. In the latest editions, of Webster and the "Standard" unabridged, the English alphabet is used in representing Greek roots and the "Standard" distinguishes between capitalized and non-capitalized words. For the purposes of ordinary reference, any of these dictionaries may be considered as "standard," but no one of them can be said to be "authoritative" to the exclusion of the others.

In the preparation and revision of "Marshall's Business Speller," Webster's International has been taken as the standard in the matter of pronunciation and diacritical markings, as the Websterian marks are probably the more widely used.

It is very desirable that every student of English words should learn how to use an unabridged dictionary readily and understandingly. To afford practice in this important matter, a number of exercises requiring dictionary study are presented in connection with the lessons in this book.

Reformed or "Simplified" Spelling. During the past twenty-five years a number of attempts have been made by certain organizations of philologists and others to "reform" English spelling. In 1897 the National Educational Association of America indorsed new, or simplified spelling for a dozen words, including such unusual and quite unauthorized forms as "tho," "thru," "thoro," etc. More recently, Mr. Andrew Carnegie has set apart a sum of money for the further promulgation of similar "reformed" spelling, and a number of American scholars and publicists, acting in harmony with Mr. Carnegie, have put forth lists of several hundred "simplified spellings," as they are termed, and earnestly urge the public to adopt them. In 1906 these gentlemen won the support of President Roosevelt to the extent of his adopting the new spelling in his personal and state papers; but further official endorsement of such arbitrary changes in the language was promptly checked by a resolution of Congress, forbidding the appropriation of public money for the printing of public documents in which any but "authorized spelling" is used. The Supreme Court of the United States also, by special order, refused to receive briefs or other legal papers containing such spellings. These official acts of Congress and the Supreme Court, together with the refusal of public school authorities to permit the adoption of the new spelling in the schools, and the well-nigh unanimous refusal of the press and publishing interests of the country to adopt the proposed "reform," rendered it reasonably certain that the American public is not ready to accept any radical or unauthorized changes in the accepted methods of English spelling. For the foregoing practical reasons, if for no other, the author of this text has not thought it best to present for serious consideration the "simplified" proposed by Mr. Carnegie's committee. Neither would he advise any student, and especially a stenographer, to adopt these spellings or attempt to use them in place of the forms authorized by our standard dictionaries and used almost universally by the business and literary world.

3. **Syllables.** A syllable is a part of a word separated from the rest, and capable of being pronounced by a single impulse of the organs of speech.

EXAMPLE. *pre fer'ment* (three syllables); *con tend'* (two syllables); *bought* (one syllable).

4. **Division.** In ordinary writing or printing, words are not separated into syllables, but it is often necessary to divide a word at the end of a line when there is not room on that line to write the whole word. This division should be made between the syllables, as these are indicated in the dictionaries, and a hyphen (-) is placed at the end of the line to show that the remainder of the word is on the next line. A word should not be divided so as to leave but one letter at the end of the line as *a-loft*, *storm-y*; neither should

a word be divided so as to separate the parts of a syllable, as *thro-ugh*, *des-cription*, *frequen-tly*, etc. A little thought as to the structure of the word will usually enable one to avoid such wrong divisions, but in case of doubt, consult the dictionary for the proper syllabification.

TEXT EXERCISES.

Prepare yourself (by consulting the dictionary if necessary) to write the following words, separating them correctly into syllables:

1.

religious	caress	lecture
business	solicit	princess
separate	minute (sixty seconds)	axle
privilege	minute (very small)	cuticle
buckle	trickle	heaven
infallible	ledger	leather
dynamite	official	vehicle
Christmas	apricot	Christian

2.

Correct the following errors in division:

des-cribe	feli-city
corres-pondence	fee-ling
a-fraid	prai-sed
harmon-y	mass-acre
read-y	thoro-ugh
anxi-ous	evapor-ate

LESSON 2.

Accent and Elementary Sounds.

5. Accent. Accent is a superior force of articulative effort given to one or more syllables of a word. Accent is indicated by the *accent mark* ('), which is placed at the end and above the syllable to be accented, (con tent', de vo'tion, com'par a ble.) Some English words have two accents, *primary* and *second-ary*, the first of these being the stronger, (de lib'er a'tion, im'pe cu'nious.) In the lessons of this book, only the primary or stronger accent is indicated.

NOTE. In *back'bone'* the accents are equal.

6. Elementary Sounds. Spoken words are composed of distinct speech impulses, called *elementary sounds*. In written or printed words, these sounds

are indicated generally by the letters composing the words. Thus, in the spoken word, *tar*, there are three sounds, *t-ah-er*, which are respectively represented by the letters *t*, *a*, and *r*. There are about forty-two (authorities differ) of these elementary sounds in the spoken language; these are divided into three general groups, (1) *vowels*, (2) *diphthongs*, and (3) *consonants*.

VOWELS are open sounds made without any obstructive action by the mouth organs of speech, (tongue, lips, teeth, and palate). They include the various sounds of *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, and *u*.

A DIPHTHONG is a union or blending of two vowel sounds in one syllable, as the sound of *ou* in *out*, *oi* in *toil*, *i* in *ivy*, *u* in *union*.

CONSONANTS are sounds in which the utterance is more or less obstructed or modified by the action of the mouth organs of speech, as in the sounds of *l*, *b*, *k*, *t*, *ch*, etc.

NOTE. The terms *vowel* and *consonant* are also used to indicate the *letters* which, respectively, represent vowel or consonant sounds.

A DIAPHRAM is a combination of two letters to represent a single sound, as *oa* in *board*, or *th* in *that*.

A TRIGRAPH OR TRIPHTHONG is a combination of three letters to represent a single sound, as *ieu* in *adieu*, or *eau* in *beauty*.

A SILENT LETTER is one that represents no sound in the word in which it is used, as *b* in *lamb*, *g* in *gnat*, *e* in *lake*.

7. Diacritical Marks. As there are but twenty-six letters to represent the forty-two elementary sounds of the language, it follows that some of these letters must be used to represent more than one sound. Thus, in each of the following five words, the letter *a* represents a different sound, *mate*, *mat*, *ball*, *ask*, *far*. To indicate these various sounds accurately for the purpose of correct pronunciation, certain special marks are used in connection with letters that represent more than one sound, to indicate these different sounds to the eye. Such special sound-symbols are called *diacritical marks*. These marks are not uniform in our several dictionaries, but in most of them there is a key at the bottom of each page, showing the application of the diacritical marks as used by the author.

The following table shows the more important diacritical marks and their significations, as they are used in Webster's International Dictionary; also the designation of each mark, and the sound it represents. The student should study this table until the various marked letters instantly suggest to him the sounds for which they stand.

TABLE OF DIACRITICAL MARKS AND KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

Mark and How Used	Mark Described	Sound Described	Remarks
ā in mâte, lâte, frā-grant	macron	long	Diphthongal with a vanish of e. Same as <i>e</i> in <i>they</i>
â in senâte, surfâce	divided bar	long unac-cented	Varies from long <i>a</i> to short <i>e</i>
ă in fâir, câre	caret	modified	Same as <i>e</i> in <i>there</i> . Always followed by <i>r</i>
á in hăt, măn	breve	short	Often wrongly used for â or even ä
ä in fär, pälm	double dot above	Italian	Inclines to â in unaccented syllables
å in åsk, pâth	single dot above	intermediate	Short <i>a</i> is often used instead of this delicate sound
ą in ął, ąłł	double dot below	broad	Often represented by <i>aw</i> and <i>au</i>
ē in ēve, ēqual	macron	long	Represented by [!] <i>ei</i> , <i>ie</i> , <i>ea</i> , <i>ae</i> , <i>i</i> , etc.
ĕ in ĕvent, crĕate	divided bar	long unac-cented	Runs into <i>ĭ</i> in obscure syllables
ĕ in ĕnd, bĕt, mĕrry	breve	short	Has a number of equivalents, <i>a</i> in <i>any</i> , <i>u</i> in <i>bury</i> , etc.
ẽ in fĕrn, hĕr	wave	intermediate	Between <i>u</i> in <i>fur</i> and <i>e</i> in <i>merry</i>
ī in īce, like	macron	long	Really a diphthong equal to <i>ā</i> and <i>ĭ</i> united
î in îdea, biograpĥy	divided bar	long unac-cented	Often incorrectly pronounced as <i>ĭ</i>
ĭ in sĭn, hĭt	breve	short	Has several equivalents as <i>u</i> in <i>busy</i> , <i>ee</i> in <i>been</i> , <i>y</i> in <i>hymn</i> , etc.
î in pîque, marîne	double dot	long e sound	

TABLE OF DIACRITICAL MARKS, ETC.—Continued.

Mark and How Used	Mark Described	Sound Described	Remarks
ō in nōte, ōld ö in öbey, pillōw	macron divided bar	long long unac- cented	Slightly diphthongal Improperly runs into short <i>u</i>
ô in ôrb, fôr ô in nôt, spôt	caret breve	broad short	Same as broad <i>a</i> (ā) Has several equivalents, <i>a</i> in <i>what</i> , <i>ow</i> in <i>knowl- edge</i> , etc.
ōō in bōōt, tōō	long macron	long double o	Several equivalents, as <i>u</i> in <i>brute</i> , <i>o</i> in <i>do</i> , <i>ou</i> in <i>through</i>
oo in bōök, tōök	long breve	short double o	Several equivalents, <i>u</i> in <i>full</i> , <i>o</i> in <i>wolf</i> , <i>ou</i> in <i>should</i> etc.
ū in ūse, pūre	macron	long	Diphthongal. Nearly equivalent to <i>yōō</i>
û in ûnite, graduâte	divided bar	long unac- cented	
ȳ in rȳde, rȳmor	double dot below	broad	Same as <i>ōō</i> , <i>o</i> in <i>do</i> , etc.
ȳ in pȳll, fȳll	single dot below	short broad	Same as <i>ōō</i> , <i>o</i> in <i>wolf</i> , etc.
Û in tÛb, rÛt	breve	short	Several equivalents, as <i>o</i> in <i>son</i> . <i>ou</i> in <i>touch</i> , <i>oo</i> in <i>blood</i> , etc.
û in fûr, ûrge	caret	modified	Used before <i>r</i> only
ȳ in mȳ ÿ in pÿtÿ, mÿth	macron breve	long short	Same as <i>ī</i> Rather stronger than <i>ī</i>

CONSONANTS.

ç in façade c in cell c in cat	cedilla unmarked unmarked	soft soft hard	Same as <i>s</i> sharp Before <i>e</i> , <i>i</i> and <i>y</i> Before <i>a</i> , <i>o</i> , <i>u</i> , <i>l</i> , <i>r</i> , same as <i>k</i>
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CONSONANTS—Continued.

ç in machine ch in chord ch in each	cedilla bar unmarked	soft hard ordinary	Same as <i>sh</i> Same as <i>k</i> Same as <i>tch</i> in <i>catch</i>
ġ in gem, image g in go, give	single dot unmarked	soft hard	Same as <i>j</i>
ñ in angle, banquet	macron below	ng sound	Marked only at close of certain accented syllables
s in sit, pass ş in rose, wasş	unmarked divided bar below	sharp sonant	Same as <i>z</i>
th in thin, pith th in that, loathe	unmarked tie-bar	sharp sonant	

DIGRAPH DIPHTHONGS (Unmarked).

oi in toil, void
oy in boy, sloyd

ou in out, sour
ow in owl, vow

RE-SPELLING.

Throughout this book, whenever the pronunciation cannot be clearly indicated by the foregoing marks, or by the letter unmarked, the word, or one or more of its syllables, are re-spelled, in parenthesis. Example: bouquet (boo kay').

Test Exercise.

1.

Write the following words, separating them correctly into syllables, and mark the accented syllables by means of accent marks. Consult the dictionary when necessary:

sentiment
sentimental
blizzard
comparable
esquire
anchovy

calliope
disputable
dessert
lamentable
opponent
legislature

exquisite
executor
homeopathy
hospitable
magazine
lyceum

LESSON 3.

Test Exercises.

1.

Pronounce the following words and combinations according to the diacritical markings and as rapidly as you can, going from top to bottom and then from left to right:

blá	droid	sōot	sôr	háf	tēm
blī	drōid	sōot	sīl	hăf	fēr
blē	drown	sūm	sām	tat	fēr
blū	drōwn	sūm	gār	tot	fēr
blā	drōwn	sôr	gâr	tēm	fēr

2.

Observing carefully the accent and diacritical marks, pronounce the following words. Most of them are usually mispronounced:

lăm'ent a ble	zō ōl' o gy	ex cûr' sion
lē' ni ent	ărc' tic	jū' gū lar
lī thōg' ra phy	bī ōg' ra phy	ăl lies'
ly cē' um	boų quet' (kā)	cōf' fee (fy)
măg a zine' (zēn)	brōn chí' tis	ăp pā rā' tūs
mēs' mer ize	brōn' chī al	hō me ōp' a thy
mýth ōl' ō gy	căl li' ō pē	in' ter est ing
pā' thōs	căr' mīne	ăb dō' men
păt' rī ot	fōr' ger y	mūs tâche
rō măn'ce'	coų' pon	hỹ mē nē' al
băn' quēt	dēc' âde	coûr' tē oūs
diș cērn'	děf' i cīt	hỹ pōc' rī sỹ
côm' par a ble	glâ dĩ' ō lus	pŭmp' kĭn

3.

By consulting the dictionary, prepare yourself to write the following words, separating them correctly into syllables, and marking with the necessary diacritical and accent marks to show the correct pronunciation:

excellent	profile	docile
resistance	Arab	every
attacked	audacious	engross
charade	avenue	gibbet
dissolve	barrel	half
disguise	truculent	concord
divide	concord	infamous

LESSON 4.

8. **Roots and Derivatives.** The English language is a fusion of many tongues. The foundation of its structure is the so-called Anglo-Saxon, or Old German element, to which have been added long lists of words from the Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, and other ancient and modern languages. Most of our common, familiar words,—the ones we use most,—are of our original Anglo-Saxon speech, as, *home, father, bread, look, walk, see, is, them, with*, and the words derived from these and most other common words of one or two syllables. Our longer and less frequently used words are mostly derived from the Latin, the Norman French, or (especially in the case of scientific terms) from the Greek. Examples, *contentment, education, depot, unique, psychology, literature, military, telescope.*

NOTE. Of the entire vocabulary of words, now comprising the English language, by far the greater number are from foreign tongues, but those most used in everyday speech are of the Anglo-Saxon, or true mother tongue of the English people.

9. With regard to their form and origin, English words are divided into two groups: (1) *Primitive* and (2) *Derivative*.

10. A **Primitive Word or Root** is an original word, that is, one not derived from any other word. Most primitive words in *actual use* in our language are Anglo-Saxon. Examples: *light, health, book, walk.*

11. A **Derivative Word** is a word that is constructed ("derived") from a root, by the addition of prefixes or suffixes. Examples: *delighted, healthful, bookish, walking.*

12. A **Prefix** is one or more letters or syllables, combined or united with the beginning of a word to modify its meaning. Examples: (*prefixes in italics*) *become, antecedent, allure.*

13. A **Suffix** is one or more letters or syllables appended to the end of a word to modify its meaning. Examples: (suffixes in *italics*) *running, eatable, conspiracy, kindness.* Two or more prefixes or suffixes may occur in the same word, as, *incomprehensible, covetousness.*

14. **List of Prefixes and Suffixes.** Most of our prefixes and suffixes are from the Latin, but a few are Anglo-Saxon or from the Greek. In the following reference list of the more important prefixes and suffixes, S stands for Anglo-Saxon derivatives, L for Latin, and G for Greek. When there are several forms, these are printed in italics and enclosed in parenthesis.

PREFIXES.

- a** (S) in, on, at; *abed, aboard, aback.*
- ab** (L) (*a, abs*) from; *abduct, avert, abdicate.*
- ad** (L) (*ac, af, al, ag, an, ap, at, as, ar*) at, to; *adduce, acclaim, affix, allude, aggrieve, annoy, approach, attach, arrest, assort.*
- amb** (L) (*am*) around; *ambiguous, ambition.*
- ante** (L) (*anti*) before; *antecedent, anticipate.*
- anti** (G) (*ant*) against, opposite; *antislavery, antarctic.*
- be** (S) to make, at, about; *beware, bestow, bethink.*
- circum** (L) around; *circumspect, circumference.*
- con** (L) (*co, com, col, cor*) against, with, together; *cohere, converse, collapse, correspond.*
- contra** (L) (*counter*) against; *counterpart, contradict* (to say against).
- de** (L) from; *detract, deduce.*
- dia** (G) through; *diagonal, diagram.*
- dis** (L) (*di, dif*) apart, away from; *dispose, divide, difference.*
- ex** (L) (*e, ec, ef*) out of; *expose, educe, eccentric, effect.*
- extra** (L) beyond; *extraordinary, extraneous.*
- for** (S) not; *forbid, forbear.*
- fore** (S) before; *foresee, foreknowledge.*
- hyper** (G) over; *hypercritical.*
- hypo** (G) under; *hypocritical.*
- in** (L) (*ig, un, im, il, ir*) not; *insensible, ignorant, unfortunate, immovable, illegal, irrational.*
- in** (L and S) (*en*) in, into, on, among; *inclose* (or *enclose*), *induce, indorse* (or *endorse*), *intrude.*
- inter** (L) between; *interject* (to throw between), *interchange.*
- intro** (L) within; *introduction*, (originally to lead within).
- mis** (S) ill, wrongly; *mischance, misspell.*
- ob** (L) (*oc, of, op*) against, to, before, toward; *obtain, occur* (originally to run against), *offense, oppose.*
- out** (S) beyond; *outrun, outside.*
- over** (S) above; *overstep, overlook.*
- per** (L) through; *perform, perceive.*
- peri** (G) around; *period, perimeter, peritoneum.*
- poly** (G) many; *polysyllable, polygon.*
- post** (L) after; *postpone, post-mortem.*
- pre** (L) before; *preface, present.*
- pro** (L) for, forth, forward; *provide* (to see for), *propose, pronoun.*
- re** (L) back, again; *restrain, review.*

retro (L) backward; *retrograde*, *retrospect*.
se (L) aside, apart; *seclude*, *secede*.
semi (G) (*hemi*) half; *semicircle*, *hemisphere*.
sine (L) without; *sinecure*.
sub (L) (*suc suf, sug, sum, sup, sus*) under, private; *submerge*, *success*, *suffix*,
suppress, *suggest*, *summon*, *suspect*.
subter (L) beneath; *subterfuge*, (to flee beneath).
super (L) above, more than; *supervise*, *superabundant*.
trans (L) (*tra, traf, tres*) over; *transact*, *traverse*, *traffic*, *trespass*.
un (S) not; *unkind*, *unbelief*.
under (S) beneath; *understand*.
with (S) against; *withstand*, *withhold*.

SUFFIXES.

able (L) (*ible, ble*) what may be; *peaceable*, *digestible*, *audible*.
ac (L) relating to, like; *maniac*.
ceous (L) (*cious*) having; *crustaceous*, *fallacious*.
acy (L) state of being; *obstinacy*.
age (French from L) condition, act, collection; *parentage*, *manage* (control
 "with the hand"), *coinage*.
al (L) relating to; *personal*.
an (L) pertaining to; *American*, *urban* (pertaining to a city).
ance (L) (*ancy, ence, ency*) state, quality; *temperance*, *silence*, *fluency*.
ant (L) (*ent*) (after adjectives) being or doing; *vigilant*, *benevolent*.
ant (L) (*ent*) (after nouns) one who; *servant*, *student*.
ar (L) pertaining to; *angular*.
ate (L) (*at*) like, abounding in, to make or take; *roseate*, *fortunate*, *regulate*.
cle (L) (*cule*) a diminutive; *article*, *reticule*, *molecule*.
dom (S) state of; *kingdom*, *wisdom*.
ee (L) one to whom; *employee*, *payee*.
eer (L) (*ier*) one who; *auctioneer*, *financier*.
er (S) one who; *robber*, *seeker*.
et (French) (*ette, let*) little; *cornet*, (a little horn), *rosette*, *bracelet*.
fy (L) to make; *magnify*, (to make large), *rectify*.
hood (S) condition; *childhood*, *falsehood*.
ic (L) (*ical*) like, relating to; *tragic*, *magical*.
ice (L) condition; *justice*, *cowardice*.
id (L) having quality of; *rancid*, *horrid*.
ile (L) that may be, relating to; *docile*, *mercantile*.
ine (L) relating to; *saline*, *canine*.

- ion** (L) the act of doing, that which; *intention*, *suppression*.
ise (L) (*ize*) act of, to make; *hypnotize*, *criticize*.
ish (S) somewhat, like; *yellowish*, *sheepish*, *thievish*.
ism (L) state, characteristic; *Methodism*, *symbolism*.
ist (L) one who; *artist*, *evangelist*.
ite (G) sympathizer with, or follower of; *Millerite*, *Canaanite*.
ive (L) one who, having power of; *active*, *fugitive*.
kin (S) a diminutive; *catkin*, *lambkin*.
less (S) without; *homeless*, *fatherless*.
ly (S) manner; *honestly*, *madly*.
ment (L) state of; *contentment*.
mony (L) state of; *matrimony*, *testimony*.
ness (S) quality or state of; *boldness*, *holiness*.
or (L) one who, state or quality of; *sailor*, *candor*, *error*.
ory (L) (*ry*, *ary*, *ery*) pertaining to the place where; *armory*, *library*, *laundry*, *thievery*.
ous (L) full of; *fabulous*, *zealous*.
some (S) abounding in; *handsome*, *blithesome*.
tude (L) state of being; *servitude*, *solitude*.
ty (L) state of being; *liberty*, *enmity*.
ule (L) diminutive; *globule*.
ward (S) direction; *homeward*, *eastward*.
wise (S) manner; *lengthwise*, *likewise*.
y (S) (*ly*) diminutive, abounding in manner; *penny*, *windy*, *slyly*.

15. Latin and Greek Roots. A thorough consideration of words with respect to their derivation and construction belongs to a treatise on etymology or philology and would be out of place in this text; but the student will find it very greatly to his advantage to become familiar with a few foreign roots of English words, especially those that determine the spelling and meaning of many important groups of words. Thus, if one recalls that the words, *literary*, *illiterate*, *literal*, *literature*, etc., are derived from the Latin root *litera*, a letter, and that there is but one *t* in this root, he will remember that all these words relate in some way to books or letters, and that in none of them is the *t* doubled. (The word *letter* is from the French *lettre*.) There are numerous other similar instances, where a knowledge of the root helps one to know and spell the word.

A specially selected list of the more important of these roots is here given. If the student will learn them thoroughly he will find later that his time and effort have been well spent. Latin words often have two forms, from both of which English words may be derived.

Thus from *scribere*, to write, and *scriptum*, writing, we have, respectively, *describe*, and *scripture*.

A LIST OF IMPORTANT LATIN ROOTS.

- 1 ā'cer (ăc'ris), *sharp*; acid, acrimonious.
- 2 ăl'e re (ăl'i tum), *to nourish*; alimony, aliment.
- 3 ăl i us, *another*; alien, alibi.
- 4 ăl'tūs, *high*; exalt, altitude.
- 5 a mǎ' rē, (am ā' tum), *to love*; amity, amateur.
- 6 ăn' i ma, *breath, soul*, (ăn i' mus, *mind*); animal, unanimous.
- 7 ăn' nus, *a year*; annual, biennial.
- 8 au dī' re, (au dī' tum), *to hear*; audit, audience.
- 9 bēl' lūm, *war*; rebellion, bellicose.
- 10 bē' ne, *good, well*; benefit, benefactor.
- 11 brē' vis, *short*; brevity, brief.
- 12 cǎp' e re, (cǎp' tūm), *to take*; capture, accept.
- 13 cǎ' put, (cǎp' it is), *the head*; captain, capital.
- 14 cēd' e re, (cēs' sūm), *to go, to yield*; cede, recession.
- 15 cēn' tum, *a hundred*; centipede, century.
- 16 cī' vis, *a citizen*; civic, civil.
- 17 clam ā' re, *to cry out*; claim, exclamatory.
- 18 crēd' e re, *to believe*; credit, incredible.
- 19 cūr' re re, (cur' sum), *to run*; occurrence, excursion.
- 20 dēc' em, *ten*; decimal, decimate.
- 21 dēc' ōr, *grace, ornament*; decorous, decorate.
- 22 dīc' e re, (dīc' tum) *to speak*; dictate, dictionary.
- 23 dōm' i nūs, *a lord*; dominion, dominate.
- 24 dō' mus, *a house*; domicile, domestic.
- 25 dū' cē re, (ductum), *to lead*; education, induce.
- 26 er rā' re, *to wander*; error, erratic.
- 27 făc' e re, (făc' tum), *to make*; facile, manufacture.
- 28 făl' le re, (făls' um), *to deceive*; fallacy, false.
- 29 fēr' re, (lă' tum), *to bear or carry*; infer, relate.
- 30 fī' nis, *the end, a boundary*; finish, define.
- 31 flām' ma, *a flame*; inflammable, inflammatory.
- 32 flēct' e re, (flēx' um), *to bend*; deflect, inflexible.
- 33 fū' mus, *smoke*; perfume, fumigate.
- 34 grā' di, (grēs' sus), *to go*; graduate, transgress.
- 35 grā' tus, *thankful*; grateful, gratify.
- 36 ha bē' re, (hăb' i tum), *to have, to hold*; habit, exhibit.
- 37 hō' mo, *a man*; homage, human.

- 38 im ā' gō, *a likeness or copy*; image, imagine.
 39 jūs, (jū' ris), *law, right*; just, jury.
 40 lēg' e re, (lēc' tum), *to read, to choose*; legible, elect.
 41 lēx, (lē' gis), *law*; legal, legislate.
 42 li' ber, *free*; liberal, liberty.
 43 li' ber, *a book*; library, libretto.
 44 līn' e a, *a line*; linear, delineate.
 45 lit' er a, *a letter*; literal, literary.
 46 mā' lus, *bad*; malice, malady.
 47 mā' nus, *the hand*; manual, manuscript.
 48 mā' ter, *mother*; maternal, matrimony.
 49 mī' les, (mīl' i tis), *a soldier*; military, militia.
 50 mīl' le, *a thousand*; million, millennium.
 51 mī' nor, (mī' nus), *less*; diminish, minuend.
 52 mīt' te re (mīs' sum), *to send*; remittance, mission.
 53 mo nē' re, (mōn' i tum), *to advise to warn*; monitor, monument
 54 mōrs, (mōr' tis), *death*; mortal, mortgage.
 55 nō' men, (nōm' i nis), *a name*; nominal, nominate.
 56 nūn ci ā' re, *to announce*; pronunciation, denounce.
 57 ōp' us, (op' er is), *work*; operate, opera.
 58 pa rā' re, *to prepare*; preparation, apparel.
 59 pa rē' re, *to be visible*; appear, apparent.
 60 pēs, (pē' dis), *a foot*; pedal, expedition.
 61 pōn' e re, (pōs' i tum), *to place*; opponent, position.
 62 pōp' u lus, *the people*; popular, populist.
 63 pri' mūs, *first*; primer, primitive.
 64 prō bā' re, *to prove*; probate, probable.
 65 sǎn' us, *sound*; sane, sanitary.
 66 sāt' is, *enough*; satisfy, saturate.
 67 scrib' er e, (scrip' tum), *to write*; describe, scripture.
 68 sē dē' re, *to sit*; sedentary, supersede.
 69 sīm' il is, *like*; assimilate, similar.
 70 spi rā' re, *to breathe*; spirit, inspire.
 71 stā' re, (stāt' um), *to stand*; station, statute.
 72 te nē' re, (tēnt' um), *to hold*; tenacious, extend.
 73 tēr' ra, *the earth*; terrestrial, terra-cotta.
 74 va lē' re, *to be strong to be worth*; valiant, value.
 75 vēr' us, *true*; very, verify.
 76 vēr' te re, (ver' sum), *to turn*; convert, inversion.
 77 vī dē' re, (vī' sum), *to see*; vidette, revise.
 78 vīv' e re, *to live*; vivid, revive.

ROOTS FROM THE GREEK.

16. Of our words derived from the Greek, most are scientific or philosophic terms, although many, as *telegraph*, *sympathy*, *disaster*, are in everyday use. In dictionaries and other books of reference intended for scholars, Greek words are usually spelled with the Greek letters. In the latest dictionaries, however, they are spelled in Roman, and may be studied by the ordinary student.

The following list contains only those roots that enter into the more common of our Greek derivatives:

- 1 äg' on, *strife, agony*; agonize.
- 2 är' ehē, *the beginning*; patriarch, archeology.
- 3 äs' ter, (äs' tron), *a star*; astronomy, disaster.
- 4 au' tōs, *one's self*; automobile, autonomy.
- 5 bī' ōs, *life*; biology, biography.
- 6 dē' mōs, *the people*; democrat, demagogue.
- 7 dōx' a, *opinion, glory*; orthodox, doxology.
- 8 grām' ma, *a letter*; telegram, grammar.
- 9 grāph' ein, *to write*; telegraph, graphite.
- 10 lōg' ōs, *a book, a discourse*; catalog, decalogue.
- 11 mē' tron, *a measure*; metrical, thermometer.
- 12 pā' thōs, *feeling*; sympathy, pathetic.
- 13 phī' los, *a friend*; philosophy, philanthropist.
- 14 phō' nē, *a sound*; telephone, phonograph.
- 15 pneū' ma, *air, breath*; pneumonia, pneumatic.
- 16 pōl' is, *a city*; metropolis, cosmopolitan.
- 17 sōph' ōs, *wise*; philosopher, sophistry.
- 18 tēch' nē, *art*; technical, architect.
- 19 thē' os, *God*; theosophy, theologian.
- 20 thēr' mōs, *heat*; thermometer, isothermal.
- 21 tōn' os, *a sound*; monotonous, tonic.
- 22 zō' ōn, *an animal*; zoology, protozoan.

LESSON 5.

Test Exercise.

Using the following diagram as a model form for your work, prepare a written analysis of the words that follow, defining the prefix, root, suffix and word, as illustrated in the model.

Word	Prefix and Its Meaning	Root and Its Meaning	Suffix and Its Meaning	Literal Meaning of Word
illiterate	il, not	litera, a letter	ate, condition	Knowing nothing of letters
admonish	ad, to	moneo, to advise	ish, to make	To make advice to (for)

abbreviate
occurrence
inflammatory
superhumanly
revolution
populous
reanimate
improbable

discreditable
inseparable
submission
internavigate
co-operate
ingratitude
imaginary
dissatisfied

LESSON 6.

Test Exercises.

1.

Give the root (and its meaning) upon which each of the following words is formed. When in doubt, consult the dictionary.

NOTE. A few of the words are formed on more than one root.

diagram	technology	ungrateful	prevailing
metropolitan	similitude	alienate	concurrent
unprepared	minuend	auditorium	acrimony
domesticate	transmission	rebellious	incapacitate
decorum	probation	manufacture	beneficent

2.

Write as many words as you can think of that are built upon the following roots:

arche	graphein	culpa
annus	logos	polis
errare	flamma	parare
gratus	credere	manus
bellum	currere	cedere

LESSON 7.

Test Exercises.

1.

Write two words illustrating the use of some form of each of the following prefixes; do not use the illustrations given in the text:

circum	syn	per
mis	ex	out
super	ante	ob
post	anti	sub
trans	poly	with

2.

Illustrate with two words each of the following suffixes. Any form of the suffix may be used:

acy	ice	fy
ant	ward	ory
dom	ance	ward
ite	able	less
ee	ise	some

LESSON 8.

Spelling Rules.

The spelling of English words is very irregular and unsystematic, but there are a few spelling rules that are of such general application as to be worth studying and remembering. In subsequent lessons these rules will be referred to by number.

Rule I.

Dropping Final e. Words ending in silent *e*, drop the *e* on taking a suffix beginning with a vowel.

EXAMPLE: ride, riding; sense, sensible; knave, knavish.

When a word ends in double *e*, both *e*'s are retained unless the suffix begins with *e*.

EXAMPLES: disagree, disagreeable; free, freeing; tree, treed.

In *hereafter*, *herein*, *whereabouts*, *therein*, etc., the *e* is not dropped, for the reason that these words are true compounds, and the part following the *e* is not a suffix.

The final *e* is not dropped when to do so would affect the pronunciation of the word, as in certain words in which the final *e* is preceded by *g*, *c*, or *o*.

Learn to spell the following :

courageous	toeing
dyeing (coloring)	singeing
peaceable	noticeable
changeable	chargeable
hoeing	advantageous
marriageable	serviceable
traceable	shoeing

Rule II.

Changing y to i. Final *y*, when preceded by a consonant, is changed to *i* before a suffix not beginning with *y*.

EXAMPLES: fury, furious; busy, business; fly, flies; mercy, merciful. There are a few exceptions to this rule; as, *spryer*, *flyer*, *beauteous*, *plenteous*.

Rule III.

Doubling Final Consonants. Monosyllables and words accented on the last syllable, if they end in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant before suffixes beginning with a vowel.

EXAMPLES: run, running; forgot, forgotten; concur, concurrence; refer, referring; beg, beggar; Japan, Japanning.

There are a few exceptions to Rule III.

Learn to spell the following:

humbugging	chagrined
excellent	crystalline
civilian	pettifogger
Platonic	satanic

Why is the final consonant not doubled in forming the following derivatives?

reference	repeating	accidental
vigorous	combatant	comparable
preferable	Japanese	

Rule IV.

Words Ending in ise and ize. When the part of the word before the suffix is a word, write *ize*; when it is not, write *ise*.

EXAMPLES: (*ize*), civilize, authorize, gormandize; (*ise*), exercise, catechise, merchandise.

EXCEPTIONS: There are a few exceptions to this rule, as follows: *criticise*, *recognise*, *analyse*, *paralyse*, *anglicise*.

There is some diversity in the spelling of this class of words. The following, however, are *correctly* spelled *ise*. All the others *may* be spelled *ise*. Learn to spell all in the list:

advertise	demise	exorcise
advise	despise	franchise
affranchise	devise	merchandise
apprise	disfranchise	misprise
catechise	disguise	premise
chastise	divertise	reprise
circumcise	emprise	revise
comprise	enfranchise	supervise
compromise	enterprise	surmise
criticise	exercise	surprise

LESSON 9.

Spelling Rules Continued.

Rule V.

Verbs in *ei* and *ie*. Verbs in which the derivative noun ends in *tion*, are spelled with *ei*; *conception*, *conceive*; *perception* *perceive*.

When the derivative noun does not end in *tion*, the verb is spelled with *ie*; *belief*, *believe*; *relief*, *relieve*.

There is, however, no reliable general rule for spelling *all* words in *ei* and *ie*. It is best to learn each word by itself. The following lists contain most of the common words of this class, and each list should be thoroughly learned.

Words in *ei*:

heinous	seignior	counterfeit
heifer	obeisance	feign
reindeer	reigning	sleight
leisure	foreigner	skein
seizure	weird	feint
heiress	veil	seine
either	weigh	seize
neither	surfeit	their

Words in *ie*:

believe	brigadier	sieve
thief	transient	wield
aerie	piece	bier
hosier	yield	shield
priest	prairie	shriek
achieve	view	pierce
field	lieu	mien
series	tier	niece
chandelier	fiend	chief
siege	fierce	lien

LESSON 10.

Spelling Rules Continued.

Rule VI.

All, full, and well, when used in unhyphenated compounds, usually drop the final *l*.

EXAMPLES: already, welcome, careful, handful, almost, fulfill.

EXCEPTIONS: allspice, fullness.

In hyphenated compounds, the final *l* is not dropped.

EXAMPLES: all-hail, well-wisher, all-work, full-fledged.

Rule VII.

Plurals of Words Ending in o. If the final *o* has a vowel before it, form the plural by adding *s*.

EXAMPLES: cameo, cameos; folio, folios.

If a consonant precedes the final *o*, add *es* for the plural.

EXAMPLES: mosquito, mosquitoes; tomato, tomatoes.

The few exceptions to this rule are mostly names direct from the Latin, Italian, or Spanish.

The following list includes all those of common occurrence; learn to write them.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
albino	albinos	octavo	octavos
canto	cantos	piano	pianos
halo	halos	solo	solos
lasso	lassos	trio	trios
memento	mementos	zero	zeros
merino	merinos		

Rule VIII.

Words in eed and ede. The words in *eed* consist of the words, *proceed*, *succeed* and *exceed*, and the words derived from them. *Procedure* is the one exception.

Words in *ede* have other prefixes, as, *accede*, *secede*, *intercede*.

Rule IX.

Words in er and or. The suffix *er* (one who, or that which) being Anglo-Saxon is generally used with our common (Anglo-Saxon) words.

EXAMPLES: wagon, wagoner; heat, heater; write, writer; teach, teacher

The less common words, those derived from the Latin or Greek, take the suffix *or*.

EXAMPLES: monitor, senator, conservator, janitor, debtor, intercessor.

LESSON 11.

Words in Ible and Able

There are some fourteen hundred words in the English language that end in these suffixes. About four-fifths of these end in *able*, and the remaining fifth in *ible*. Those in *able* are mostly from either the Anglo-Saxon, or the Latin, while those in *ible* are *never from the Anglo-Saxon*.

There is no general rule for spelling these words, but as the list of common words in *ible* is comparatively short, it is well to learn them, and spell all others with *able*, consulting the dictionary in the case of unfamiliar words.

The following list contains all words in ordinary use that end in *ible*. Copy the list several times, or until the words are well fixed in your memory.

NOTE. Derivatives formed by the adding of prefixes to these words, as, *inaccessible*, *impossible*, etc., are omitted.

accessible	deducible	fencible	redemptible
admissible	defensible	flexible	reducible
audible	destructible	forcible	reprehensible
collectible	digestible	gullible	resistible
combustible	discernible	horrible	responsible
compatible	divisible	indelible	reversible
comprehensible	edible	invincible	risible
compressible	eligible	irascible	sensible
contractible	exhaustible	legible	susceptible
controvertible	expansible	negligible	tangible
convertible	expressible	perceptible	terrible
corrigible	extendible	permissible	transmissible
corruptible	fallible	plausible	visible
credible	feasible	possible	

LESSON 12.

Compound Words.

A compound word is one that consists of two or more words either consolidated or connected by a hyphen, as *inkstand*, *writing-desk*.

There are no satisfactory or practical rules governing the formation of compound words, although many have been formulated. Usage is neither uniform nor consistent, and dictionaries, proof-readers' associations, and the authorities generally, differ interminably. As a rule, words ordinarily written separately are compounded when the two words taken together have a different meaning from what they have when written separately. Thus "*walking stick*" would mean a stick that walks, but "*walking-stick*" a stick used in walking. When a hyphenated compound attains such general use and special signification that the meaning of its separate parts are lost sight of in the compound, it is consolidated, as in *ironmonger*, *everything*, *bumblebee*, *black-board*. Thus we have *inkstand* and *ink-well*, the latter word not having yet reached the state of consolidation, and we may speak with entire propriety of a *white* blackbird, or a *red* blueberry.

In the matter of compounding, two questions may arise to perplex the student:

(1) *Whether or not a given pair of words should be hyphenated or written separately.* For instance, should we write *door knob* or *door-knob*, *wine seller* or *wine-seller*? The determination of this point is usually a matter of taste rather than of authority. As a rule, it is better to avoid the hyphen unless it is clearly required. Write *bank book* rather than *bank-book*, *fountain pen* rather than *fountain-pen*, *trotting horse* rather than *trotting-horse*, etc. On the other hand, we should write *hitching-post*, *water-trough*, *field-book*, etc., because the hyphen helps to show the unity of the expression.

(2) *Whether or not a given pair of words should be hyphenated or consolidated.* Should we write *bookcase* or *book-case*, *typewriter* or *type-writer*? This is a matter of usage, or authority, rather than of taste or meaning. The words mean precisely the same whether or not we consolidate them. Consolidations should not be made without authority of good usage, but in case of diversity of authority the consolidation is to be preferred.

The foregoing suggestions should help the student to avoid serious errors in the matter of compounding, but in all cases of doubt it is well to consult the dictionary.

Exercise.

1. Write from memory a list of twenty *hyphenated* compound words.
2. Write from memory a list of twenty *consolidated* compound words.

In case of doubt regarding any of these words, refer to the dictionary. You may have contracted some wrong compounding habits; for instance, are the following right or wrong? Alright, match-maker, pine-apple, saddle horse, black-smith, cat-like, today, a hot weather beverage, ice-cold drinks, good looking man, hungry looking tramp, halfhearted, near-sighted, home-like, over-estimated, hoehandle.

Eight Lessons in Monosyllables.

Monosyllables, or words of one syllable, are mostly of Anglo-Saxon origin, and of every-day use. The following eight lessons include about all the common monosyllables that anyone would be likely to misspell. If any of these words are unfamiliar to you, look up their meaning in the dictionary.

LESSON 13.

roast
seam

pus
roar

roam
maim

pert
mock

lace
moan

MARSHALL'S BUSINESS SPELLER

atch	scum	mince	nice	paint
ad	sneer	nail	jeer	queer
at	rare	ire	marsh	serve
ould	sense	pace	nick	praise
aff	sigh	jade	jerk	quell
ail	stout	neat	moist	rue
orch	sere	mall	pall	price
uake	speak	maul	jest	skill

LESSON 14.

spoke	stain	prune	steer	grade
quill	quote	scale	scold	cope
staff	stun	starve	punt	duct
prince	race	scar	score	float
rich	salt	shirk	shoe	daub
quince	noise	small	stern	duke
saint	match	rail	grace	death
sheaf	moult	rise	hence	fear
ridge	pitch	school	dance	fund
shear	prove	shoal	faith	nerve

LESSON 15.

couch	crude	haze	cream	coal
flown	eye	curse	dope	drain
dunce	haste	fleet	eel	ford
feat	cube	head	creed	coast
flout	drill	curt	dose	dream
gain	globe	fail	firm	ere
gall	curb	curve	fold	glance
fence	hatch	cleat	geese	etch
forge	coke	clef	haft	flute
code	frail	cloak	eke	gripe

LESSON 16.

hoard	dome	notch	junk	lurch
dirt	edge	purse	nurse	musk

east	foe	latch	pause	meek
fife	gull	loop	lawn	learn
flux	maze	moss	lull	mace
groan	porch	noun	keel	inn
ebb	joint	null	lead	leave
foam	meal	love	oath	much
gas	nose	none	peach	pawn
grape	last	nun	keen	jut

LESSON 17.

vault	blight	chide	bean	cause
spasm	board	choice	bisque	folks
cone	bode	clear	pawn	guide
void	bolt	brogue	chance	brusque
squab	brace	baste	lease	hymn
sieve	brunt	belle	chore	group
balm	burst	cleanse	gauge	czar
bane	chair	dense	clique	wren
birch	charge	croup	butte	sleeve
bleat	check	ache	knack	yacht

LESSON 18.

lens	guard	dough	where	glimpse
purge	germ	source	which	flux
grudge	gist	style	surge	knit
gauze	guest	trite	sign	naught
gear	phrase	thigh	sponge	knob.
pearl	loose	speech	skirt	gnat
quartz	lose	shrub	knell	farce
perch	guise	scene	mulct	gourd
loathe	quiz	sphere	plague	hearse
jaunt	dirge	sure	plaid	knoll

LESSON 19.

numb	fuse	rogue	shield	wise
merge	film	smirch	scold	tart

grease	gross	tierce	tour	wolf✓
herb	paste	writhe	treat	taste
lapse	psalm	wealth	vice	woo
oust	pshaw	salve	whiz	tear
height	writ	terse✓	buzz	term
hoax	waive	tomb✓	voice	tense
launch	sword✓	vault	troop	valve
league	stool✓	tongue	talk	theme

LESSON 20.

where	wrap✓	feud	route	switch
verse	twirl	gape	scheme	screen
tread	scrawl	ghost	troupe	thumb
brawl	ream	gouge	zinc✓	wrist
alms	scream✓	lathe	vase✓	wharf
quoit	wreck	lien	watch	vouch
squall	wrench	lynch	yeast	stroll✓
worth	rinse	myth	veal	soup✓
scourge	type	phlegm	verb	shriek
realm	deign	rouge	zeal	scarce

PART II.

General Test Lessons.

The next one hundred or more lessons present an analytical study of some twenty-five hundred carefully selected English words.

How to Study These Lessons.

1. *Pronounce* slowly, the twenty-five words in the *first column*, noticing carefully the *spelling of each word* as you pronounce it. If in doubt as to the pronunciation of any word, study its accent and diacritical markings in the second column. Remember, however, that in learning to spell, it is the *form of the word* as given in the first column, that you need to become familiar with.

2. Read the definitions of the last thirteen words of the lesson; then read carefully the sentences under "Word Study."

3. Write (either with pen or typewriter) all of the twenty-five words in the first column, recalling as you do so, their pronunciation and meaning. If possible, have someone pronounce the words to you as you write them.

4. Write the "Word Study" sentences, if possible, from dictation. If you are a shorthand student and sufficiently advanced, take this dictation in shorthand afterward transcribing your notes on the typewriter.

5. Look up every question in the Quiz, referring to the root-lists, spelling rules, or the dictionary whenever necessary.

6. Whenever you misspell a word, no matter where, *re-write* it several times or until it becomes so familiar to you that you will *never again misspell it*. If you have not constant access to an unabridged dictionary, make notes of all matters for dictionary reference, and visit the public library once or twice a week to look these up. The habit of dictionary research is most important to every student of words.

Plan to give *at least thirty or forty minutes* to the preparation of your spelling lesson. Do not depend on merely spelling a few of the words orally, during the lunch hour or "just before the last bell rings." Failure to pre-

pare the lesson, and neglect of review practice are the usual causes of failure to learn to spell.

The Quiz at the close of each lesson should receive careful attention. The learner who does not neglect these little reviews will soon find himself rewarded with a working knowledge of some very important matters of word-study.

Diacritical Marks are used in these lessons only as they are required to show the accurate pronunciation of the words. When the sound of a letter is obvious, or when the sound of a vowel is obscure as in the case of *a* in *final*, or of *e* in *marvel*, the letter is left unmarked.

Prefixes Set off by Hyphen. When prefixes ending with a vowel (*pre*, *re*, *co*) precede a root *beginning with the same vowel*, the prefix is set off with a hyphen in order to preserve the sound of both vowels.

Examples. *Re-echo, co-operate, pre-empt, re-enter, zo-ology.*

In some printing offices, and in the dictionaries, the division of the vowels in such words is effected by means of the diæresis (¨) which is placed over the second vowel. (Ex. zoölogy, coöperate.) But in most book and newspaper work and in typewriting the hyphen is employed as illustrated above. In the following lessons, prefixes of the class here referred to will be set off by the *hyphen*.

VARIABLE SPELLINGS.

There are many words for which both usage and the dictionaries sanction more than one way of spelling the same word. In the lessons in this book, preference has been given to the **simpler and more natural form**, unless the preponderance of usage clearly favors the longer form.

The student will do well to study the lists of variable spellings given on this page.

In the following pairs of words, the first form is to be preferred to the second, because it is more in harmony with the general orthographic method of the language:

(Acknowledgment, acknowledgement), (ax, axe), (bandana, bandanna), (catechise, catechize), (caliber, calibre), (catalog, catalogue), (center, centre), (centiped, centipede), (check, cheque), (clarinet, clarionet), (cyclopeda, cyclopaedia), (develop, develope), (drouth, drought), (envelop, envelope), (frenzy, phrensy), (gantlet, gauntlet), (good-by, good-bye), (gray, grey), (horehound, hoarhound), (mama, mamma), (manila, manilla), (milage, mileage), (mustache, moustache), (program, programme), (pur, purr), (raccoon, raccoon), (saber, sabre), (saltpeter, saltpetre), (savior, saviour), (skilful, skillful), (specter, spectre), (theater, theatre), (Welsh rabbit, Welsh rarebit).

In the following list, the preponderance of usage favors the first of the forms given: (Barouche, barouch), (barytone, baritone), (apostasy, apostacy), (catsup, ketchup), (cigar, segar), (cipher, cypher), (clew, clue), (crawfish, crayfish), (czar, Tsar), (dexterous, dextrous), (ecstasy, ecstacy), (gauge, gage), (greyhound, grayhound), (grizzly (a bear), grisly), (haul, hale), (indorse, endorse).

In the following list, usage is about equally divided between the two forms, and there seems to be no valid reason for choosing either in preference to the other:

(Distention, distension), (further, farther), (plat, plot), (practice, practise), (pretense, pretence), (rennet, runnet), (sirup, syrup), (thrash, thresh), (vender, vendor).

LESSON 21.

1	rhubarb	rhū'barb	7	onward	ōn'ward
2	severe	se vē're'	8	bobolink	bob'o link
3	Christmas	Christ'mas	9	niece	(nēs)
4	exhibition	ex hi bī'tion	10	artillery	ar tī'l'ler y
5	hysterics	hys tēr'ics	11	perpetrate	per'pe trate
6	challenge	chāl'lenge	12	sarcastic	sar cās'tic

13	millennium	mīl lēn'nī um	period of a thousand years.
14	nominal	nōm'i nal	in name only.
15	pelican	pēl'i can	a water bird.
16	jaundice	jaun'dīce	a disease.
17	superlative	su pēr'la tive	highest in degree.
18	Jesuit	Jes'ū it	one of a religious order.
19	malpractice	māl prāc'tice	improper medical treatment.
20	antagonize	an tāg'o nize	to oppose.
21	bobbin	bōb'bin	a kind of spool.
22	facility	fa cīl'i ty	ease.
23	definite	dēf'i nīte	precise.
24	epaulet	(ēp'ə lēt)	a shoulder badge.
25	manifest	mān'i fēst	to make known.

For Word Study. 1. The *Jesuits manifested superlative* skill as teachers, but nevertheless were *antagonized* by the nobility.

2. In treating a case of *jaundice* the doctor was convicted of *mal-practice*, but escaped with a *nominal* fine.

3. He had a *definite* belief as to the coming of the *millennium*.

4. The weaver showed great *facility* in managing the *bobbins*.

5. The savage chief wore a kind of *epaulet* made of *pelican* plumes.

Quiz. NOTE. These quizzes are to help the student to keep in mind the more important roots, prefixes, and suffixes, the application of the spelling rules, and to guard against common mispronunciations. The numbers refer to the words in the lesson preceding the quiz. The teacher will find the quizzes very helpful in putting life and interest into the class work.

1. Name roots of 13, 14, 19, 20, 22, 23.

2. Define prefixes in 4, 17, 20.

3. Define suffixes in 5, 7, 12, 16, 20, 22.

LESSON 22.

1 contradict	côn tra điết'	7 command	côm-mând'
2 merciful	mêr'ci ful	8 possible	pôs'si ble
3 educator	êd'u cā tor	9 composition	côm pô sî'tion
4 convince	con vînce'	10 baggage	băg'gage
5 attention	ăt tén'tion	11 chalk	(chăwk)
6 weather	wèath'er	12 defense or defence	dê fênsê'

13 syllable	sỹl'la ble	division of a word.
14 chamois	(shăm'y)	a species of antelope.
15 baron	băr'on	a title of nobility.
16 water-color	wă'ter-color	a kind of painting.
17 portable	pōrt'a ble	easily carried.
18 ablaze	a blāze'	on fire.
19 portal	pōr'tal	an entrance.
20 technical	têch'(têk) nic al	pertaining to a particular art or science.
21 vacancy	vă'can cy	an unfilled position.
22 synonym	sỹn'o nỹm	a similar term.
23 Wesleyan	Wês'ley an	a follower of Wesley.
24 analysis	(a năl'a sis)	logical separation into parts.
25 verbiage	vêr' bĩ āge	needless use of words.

For Word Study. 1. The *baron* never uttered a *syllable* as to his *chamois* hunt, but he carried a *portable* outfit for painting and brought back some *water-color* sunsets in which his skies seemed fairly *ablaze*.

2. The *technical* name is *portal* but we always call it a gate.

3. Our *Wesleyan* minister seems proud of his *verbiage* but he is not always accurate. In his sermon to-day he used the word *analysis* as a *synonym* of solution.

4. We will consider your application whenever there is a *vacancy*.

Quiz. 1. Roots of 1, 3, 5, 20.

2. Meaning of suffixes in 3, 5, 9, 10, 23, 25.

3. What spelling rules apply to 2 and 10?

LESSON 23.

1 dialogue	(di'a lög)	7 holiday	höl'i day
2 experience	ëx pë'rî ënce	8 candidate	căn'dî date
3 hoeing	hōe'ing	9 rheumatism	(rū'ma tizm)
4 expense	ex pënsë'	10 division	dî vî'sion (zhun)
5 opposition	öp po sî'tion	11 cyclopedia	cý clō pē'diā
6 staircase	stāir'cāse	12 hickory	hick'o ry
13 avoirdupois	äv oir du poiz' (äv er du poiz')	a system of weights.	
14 essential	ës sën'tial (shal)	necessary.	
15 palsy	pal'sy (zy)	a nervous disorder.	
16 dissipate	dîs'sî pāte	to indulge to excess.	
17 balmy	(bām'ÿ)	mild, refreshing.	
18 addled	(äd'ld)	confused.	
19 rhinoceros	rhî nōç'e ros	a large animal.	
20 judicial	ju dī'cial (shāl)	pertaining to justice.	
21 interrogation	in tēr ro gā'tion	a question.	
22 ligament	līg'a ment	tissue uniting the bones.	
23 amanuensis	a măn ũ ěn'sis	one who writes from dictation.	
24 providence	pröv'i dence	act of providing.	
25 divinity	dī vin' i ty	state of being divine.	

For Word Study. 1. It is *essential* for the plate to weigh five hundred pounds *avoirdupois*.

2. Since he has *palsy*, his mind is usually *addled*.

3. His *amanuensis* was subjected to a *judicial interrogation* as to the defendant's being *dissipated* in his habits.

4. The idea of *Providence* necessarily includes that of *divinity*.

5. The museum contains *ligaments* from the skeleton of a *rhinoceros*.

6. It was a *balmy* day.

Quiz. 1. Roots of 1, 5, 11, 23, 24.

2. Rule I relates to what words in this lesson?

3. Pronounce *Christmas*, *jaundice*, *Jesuit*, *chamois*, *bronchial*, *interesting*, *romance*.

LESSON 24.

1 various	vā'rĭ ous	7 telegraphy	te lĕg'ra phy
2 superstitious	sū per stĭ'tious (shus)	8 profanity	prō fān'i ty
3 shield	shiĕld	9 drunkard	drŭnk'ard
4 annoyance	ān noy'ānce	10 crevice	crĕv'ice
5 wreath	wrĕath	11 telegraph	tĕl'e grāph
6 submitting	sŭb mĭt'ting	12 English	(in'glĭsh)
13 calculate	cāl'cŭ lāte	to reckon.	
14 populist	pŏp'u list	a member of the People's Party.	
15 carbuncle	cār'bŭn cle	a kind of tumor; a precious stone.	
16 eccentric	ec cĕn'tric	odd; a kind of wheel.	
17 mechanical	me chān'ic al	machine-like.	
18 terrorize	tĕr'ror ize	to make afraid.	
19 amalgam	a māl'gam	an alloy of quicksilver.	
20 wether	wĕth'er	a male sheep.	
21 velocity	ve lŏc'i ty	speed.	
22 assignment	as sign' (sine) ment,	transfer of title.	
23 cede	(sĕd)	to give by treaty.	
24 spontaneous	spŏn tā'ne ous	voluntary; through impulse.	
25 bowie-knife	bŏw'ie-knife	a weapon.	

For Word Study. 1. The estimates were *calculated* upon the basis of the *populist* vote for 1902.

2. He separates the *amalgam* by means of a *mechanical* device in which there is an *eccentric* revolving at a high *velocity*.

3. A band of roughs with *bowie-knives* *terrorized* the town.

4. Included in the bankrupt farmer's *assignment* were *various* farm implements, also five hundred *wethers* ready for market.

5. There was a *spontaneous* demand that Florida be *ceded* to the United States.

6. The sword hilt was set with *carbuncles*.

Quiz. 1. Roots of 6, 7, 14, 23.

2. Suffix (with meaning), for 1, 4, 9, 17, 22, 24.

3. What rules apply to 1, 6, 18?

LESSON 25.

1 talkative	(təwk'a tiv)	7 divorce	(dī vōrs')
2 colic	cōl'ic	8 topknot	(tōp'nōt)
3 stranger	strān'ger	9 scripture	scrip'tūre
4 drowsy	drow'sy	10 rehearse	(rē hūrs')
5 proceeds	prō'ceeds	11 limekiln	lime'kiln (kill)
6 graceful	grāce'ful	12 button-hole	būt'ton-hōle

13 inquisitive	in quīs'ī tive	curious, prying.
14 camera	cām'e rā	a photographic instrument.
15 horizontal	hōr ī zōn'tal	level.
16 ball-bearing	bāl'-bearing	turning upon balls.
17 docile	dōc'ile	teachable.
18 narrative	nār'ra tive	a story.
19 infidel	īn'fī dēl	an unbeliever.
20 superintend	sū per in tēnd'	to oversee, or have charge of.
21 bolster	bōl'ster	a supporting part.
22 chemical	chēm'ī cal	relating to chemistry.
23 plausible	plauz'ī ble	superficially reasonable.
24 estimate	ēs'tī māte	to appraise.
25 mammal	mām'mal	a milk-giving animal.

For Word Study. 1. The *infidel's* arguments were *plausible* but not convincing.

2. The *camera* revolves upon a *horizontal*, *ball-bearing* plate.

3. His pet bear was *docile* but *inquisitive*, and the *narrative* of his pranks is most amusing.

4. The *superintendent* of construction advised the use of a *bolster* to support the metal frame-work.

5. This charge includes the *estimate* for *chemicals*.

6. The whale is a *mammal*, not a fish.

Quiz. 1. Make original sentences illustrating the meaning of 5, 10, 13, 17, 23, 24.

2. Meaning of suffixes in 1, 4, 17, 23, 24.

LESSON 26.

1 believer	be liēv'er	7 healthful	hēalth'ful
2 agreeable	a gree'a ble	8 genteel	gēn teel'
3 poetry	pō'et ry	9 rehearsal	rē hēars'al
4 correspondent	cōr re spōnd'ent	10 enlargement	ēn lārgē'ment
5 liberal	lib'er al	11 nourishment	noūr'ish ment
6 official	of fī'cial (fī sh'l)	12 dodge	dōdge
13 coincidence	cō in'ci dēnce	agreeing in time.	
14 precede	prē cēde'	to go before.	
15 monarchy	mōn'ārch y (ār k y),	government by a monarch.	
16 stationery	stā'tion er y	writing material, etc.	
17 larynx	lār'ynx (inks)	the trachea or upper part of the windpipe.	
18 jamb or jam	jām	side of a doorway.	
19 genius	gēn'ius (yūs)	mental superiority.	
20 reconcile	rēc'on cile	to bring into agreement.	
21 notoriety	nō to rī'e ty	unfavorable renown.	
22 obituary	o bīt'ū ā ry	pertaining to the death of a person.	
23 quarry	quār'ry	a stone pit.	
24 frugal	fru'gal	saving.	
25 dedicate	dēd'i cāte	to consecrate.	

For Word Study. 1. He had been a dealer in cheap *stationery* and had won some local *notoriety* as a hack-writer of *obituarie*s, but the publication of this poem marked him as a real *genius*.

2. He *preceded* us to the *quarry* where we afterward found him eating a *frugal* meal with his workmen.

3. This republican patriot could never be *reconciled* to a man who had *dedicated* a book to the chief defender of the *monarchy*.

4. The *jams* are of hewn oak.

5. It was a curious *coincidence* that both orators were ill at the same time with an affection of the *larynx*.

Quiz. 1. Define suffixes in 4, 6, 7, 10, 15, 16.

2. What spelling rules apply to 2 and 7?

3. Why is the final *e* not dropped in forming 10?

LESSON 27.

1 dwelling	dwēll'ing	7 purity	pū'ri ty
2 illustrate	il lūs'trāte	8 leisure	lēi'sure (zhur)
3 funeral	fū'ner al	9 partial	pār'tial (shal)
4 hurricane	hūr'ri.cāne	10 encourage	ēn coŭr'āge
5 pleurisy	pleŭ'ri sy	11 collar	cōl'lar
6 Presbyterian	Prēs bŷ tē'ri an	12 since	sīnce
13 platinum	plāt'i num	a metal.	
14 consolidate	con sōl'i dāte	to unite.	
15 snapdragon	snāp'drāg on	a flower.	
16 aisle	(ile)	a passage.	
17 assault	as sault'	to attack.	
18 ceiling	cēil'ing	top of a room.	
19 ventilation	vēn tī lā'tion	circulation of air.	
20 sleigh	(slā)	a vehicle on runners.	
21 fanatic	fa nāt'ic	an unreasonable enthusiast.	
22 image	īm'āge	a figure or likeness.	
23 ague	ā'gŭe	an intermittent fever.	
24 nicotine	nīc'o tine	the poisonous principle of tobacco.	
25 circumference	cir cŭm' fer ence	boundary of a circle.	

For Word Study. 1. There was an attempt to *consolidate* the *platinum* producers into one company.

2. The new church has broad *aisles*, a high *ceiling*, and perfect *ventilation*.

3. The *snapdragon* is a dear old-fashioned flower.

4. The *image* stands on a pedestal forty feet in *circumference*.

5. While journeying through Thibet in a *sleigh* he was *assaulted* by religious *fanatics*.

6. There is no evidence that *nicotine* is a cure for *ague*.

Quiz. Write original sentences illustrating use of 14, 21, 25.

NOTE. Two or more of the words may be given in one sentence, and derivatives, or connected words may be illustrated instead of the word indicated, as *consolidation* instead of consolidate, or, fanatical instead of *fanatic*, etc.

LESSON 28.

1 useful	ūse'ful	7 yellow	yě'l'low
2 squeal	squēal	8 subscriber	sūb srib'er
3 volunteer	vōl un teer'	9 memory	mēm'o ry
4 medical	mēd'i cal	10 certificate	cer tīf'i cāte
5 doubtful	doubt'ful	11 lunatic	lū'na tīc
6 vegetable	vēg'e ta ble	12 bridegroom	brīde'grōom
13 specify	spēc'i fy		to mention particularly.
14 biography	bī ōg'ra phy		the history of a life.
15 sanguine	(sāng'gwīn)		enthusiastically hopeful.
16 astronomy	ās trōn'o my		science of the stars.
17 bouillon	(bōōl yōng')		a clear soup.
18 sloyd	sloyd		a system of manual training.
19 shackles	shāc'kles		handcuffs, fetters.
20 certify	cēr'tī fy		to state formally.
21 assessor	as sēs'sor		one who values property for taxation.
22 spinal	spī'nal		pertaining to the backbone or spine.
23 hoarhound	hōar'hound		a roadside weed.
24 warble	wār'ble		to sing in a trilling manner,
25 adjacent	ād jā'cent		near to.

For Word Study. 1. His several discourses on *astronomy* are not *specified* in the *biography*.

2. He *certified* to the *assessor* that the property is *adjacent* to the town site.

3. They served us a sort of *bouillon* flavored with *hoarhound*.

4. His *spinal* trouble came from wearing *shackles* when in prison.

5. The birds *warbled* in every bush and tree.

6. We are quite *sanguine* that the school board will introduce *sloyd* into the course next year.

Quiz. 1. Name and define roots in 3, 8, 14, 16.

2. Why is the *l* not doubled in 1 and 5?

3. What is the meaning of the suffixes in 3, 10, 11, 21?

LESSON 29.

1 adhere	ăd hēre'	7 carrier	că'rri er
2 quantity	quăn'ti ty	8 skimming	skīm'ming
3 robin	rōb'in	9 jealous	jēal'ous
4 opposite	ōp'po sīte (zīt)	10 buffalo	bŭf'fa lō
5 hotel	ho tēl'	11 level	lěv'el
6 manager	măn'a ger	12 fuel	fŭ'el
13 belladonna	bēl la dōn'na	a poison.	
14 laudable	lăud'a ble	praiseworthy.	
15 Jehovah	Jē hō'vah	Hebrew name for God.	
16 knight	(nīt)	holder of a title for knighthood	
17 final	fī'nal	last.	
18 desolate	dēs'ō lāte	dreary, deserted.	
19 epitaph	ēp'i tāph	inscription on a tomb.	
20 swagger	swăg'ger	to brag or bluster.	
21 nobility	nō bīl'i ty	state of being noble.	
22 reformation	rēf or mă'tion	act of reforming.	
23 altitude	ăl'tī tŭde	height.	
24 levy	lěv'y	to impose; to collect.	
25 pawn	pawn	to pledge; a chessman.	

For Word Study. 1. When the *carrier levied* on his goods, the man *pawned* his watch and then tried to end his life by taking a quantity of *belladonna*.

2. They *swaggered* about the hotel as if they belonged to the *nobility*.

3. His *reformation* is certainly *laudable* and will cause much rejoicing.

4. The *knight* took his *final* vows to fight under the banner of *Jehovah*.

5. The *epitaph* is on an old tomb at a *desolate* spot at a considerable *altitude* above the ruins.

Quiz. 1. Pronounce *exhausted*, *Caucasian*, *suite*, *caadjutor*, *isolated*.

2. Make sentences illustrating the meaning of *statue*, *statute*, *acetic*, *ascetic*.

NOTE. If necessary, consult the dictionary.

LESSON 30.

1 volcano	völ cǎ'nỗ	7 brilliant	bril'liant (yant)
2 fastening	fās'ten (fās'n)ing	8 pigeon	(pij'un)
3 suicide	sui'cide	9 buggy	büg'gy
4 adjourn	ăd joŭrn'	10 skilful	skil'ful
5 evening	ē'ven ing (or ēv'ning)	11 whisky	whis'ky
6 according	ăc cōr'ding	12 shadow	shăd'ow
13 achievement	a chiève'ment		successful performance.
14 brevet	brě vêt'		honorary promotion.
15 repetition	rěp e tition (tishun)		act of repeating.
16 porcelain	pōr'ce lain (līn)		a kind of pottery.
17 swivel	swiv'el		a coupling device.
18 federal	fěd'er al		relating to a league or federation.
19 yolk	(yōk)		yellow part of an egg.
20 accuracy	ăc'cu ra cy		exactness.
21 exemption	ex ěmp'tion		free from charge, immunity.
22 signal	sīg'nal		a sign; remarkable.
23 wherein	(hwār in')		in which place.
24 sorrel	sōr'el		a weed.
25 cantata	căn tă'tă		a musical drama.

For Word Study. 1. According to the reports, there was no *repetition* of his *achievement*.

2. He was *brevetted* by the *federal* authorities for *signal* bravery.
3. In bookkeeping there is no *exemption* from the obligation of *accuracy*.
4. He explained *wherein* his patent *swivel* differs from all others.
5. One of the performers in the *cantata* wore a wreath of wood-*sorrel*.
6. O, yes, he is *brilliant*; so is a *porcelain* egg, but it has no *yolk*.

Quiz. 1. Define prefixes in 4, 15, 20, 21.

2. Why is the final *e* of the root not dropped in 13?
3. Define the suffixes in 18, 20, 21.

LESSON 31—REVIEW.

Prepare yourself to spell, pronounce, mark and define the following words.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1 challenge | 26 official |
| 2 artillery | 27 precede |
| 3 millennium | 28 stationery |
| 4 nominal | 29 reconcile |
| 5 epaulet | 30 dedicate |
| 6 chamois | 31 Presbyterian |
| 7 portable | 32 consolidate |
| 8 technical | 33 ventilation |
| 9 analysis | 34 fanatic |
| 10 synonym | 35 image |
| 11 expensive | 36 medical |
| 12 holiday | 37 specify |
| 13 rheumatism | 38 bouillon |
| 14 avoirdupois | 39 adjacent |
| 15 essential | 40 lunatic |
| 16 judicial | 41 belladonna |
| 17 superstitious | 42 laudable |
| 18 annoyance | 43 epitaph |
| 19 crevice | 44 opposite |
| 20 English | 45 desolate |
| 21 mechanical | 46 pigeon |
| 22 limekiln | 47 adjourn |
| 23 horizontal | 48 achievement |
| 24 docile | 49 porcelain |
| 25 plausible | 50 accuracy |

LESSON 32.

1 persuasion	per suā'sion (swā	7 determine	dē tēr'mine
2 lodge	lōdġe zhun)	8 rejoicing	rē joi'cing
3 imagine	im āġ'ine	9 certain	cēr'tain (tīn)
4 considerable	cōn sīd'er a ble	10 hoisting	hoist'ing
5 breakfast	brēak'fast	11 weakness	wēak'ness
6 wrestle	wrēs'tle	12 meddlesome	mēd'dle (sūm)

13 apparatus	āp pa rā'tus	instruments or appliances.
14 freemason	frēe'mā son	a member of the masonic order.
15 emancipate	e măn'ci pāte	to set free.
16 veracity	ve rāc'i ty	truthfulness.
17 maxim	māx'im	a proverb or saying.
18 shoddy	shōd'dy	cloth made from rags.
19 manila	mā nil'a	a kind of paper made from manila hemp.
20 cereal	cē're al	pertaining to grain.
21 herein	hēre in'	in this.
22 cataract	cāt'a rāct	a waterfall; a disease of the eye.
23 barometer	bār ōm'e ter	a scientific instrument.
24 gross	grōss	whole, entire.
25 vertebra	vēr'te brā	a bone of the spine.

For Word Study. 1. The list of *apparatus* includes a *barometer*.

2. Lincoln *emancipated* the slaves in 1863.

3. *Freemasonry* is of very ancient origin.

4. *Herein* we find the king's *maxim*: *veracity* first; policy afterward.

5. He kept the samples of *shoddy* in *manila* envelopes.

6. The water of the *cataract* supplies power for the big *cereal* mills.

7. The *gross* weight of the *vertebra*, including the wrappings, etc., was forty-five pounds.

Quiz. 1. Name and define roots of 3, 13, 16, 23.

2. Name two words derived from *bene*, *currere*, *imago*, *opera*.

NOTE. Give words other than those given in Lesson 4.

3. What words in this lesson are without prefixes or suffixes?

LESSON 33.

1 pattern	păt'tern	7 funnel	fün'nel
2 engineer	ên ġin eer'	8 nonsense	nôn'sense
3 shoulder	shōul'der	9 curtain	cūr'tain
4 icicle	ī'ci cle	10 quarrel	qūar'rel
5 oblige	ō blige'	11 natural	năt't ral
6 nuisance	nūi'sance	12 leak	lēak
13 cymbal	cŷm' (sĭm) bal	a musical instrument.	
14 jugular	jū'gu lar	a large vein in the neck.	
15 apprentice	ăp prĕn'tice	a learner of a trade.	
16 benevolence	be nĕv'o lence	generous kindness.	
17 domestic	dō mĕs'tic	pertaining to the home.	
18 marvelous	măr'vel ous	surprising.	
19 fruitless	fruit'less	without result, useless.	
20 centipede	cĕn'ti pĕde	a many-legged worm.	
21 heathen	hĕa'then	pagans.	
22 summit	sŭm'mĭt	top.	
23 nozzle or nozzle	nōz'l	an outlet pipe.	
24 envious	ĕn'vĭ ous	jealous.	
25 aptitude	ăp'tĭ tŭde	natural tendency.	

For Word Study. 1. The *apprentice* played the *cymbals* in the village band, and his shop-mates were *envious* of his *marvelous aptitude*.

2. She gave much to the cause of the *heathen*, and was noted for her *benevolence* and *domestic* virtues.

3. The *jugular* vein had been severed and all efforts to save his life were *fruitless*.

4. We found the *centipede* crawling on a rock near the *summit* of the mountain.

5. The hose *nozzles* are of brass.

Quiz. 1. Name and define roots in 16, 17, 20.

2. Meaning of suffixes in 2, 16, 19, 24, 25.

3. Rules I and II apply to what words in this lesson?

LESSON 34.

1 mineral	mĭn'er al	7 explanation	ĕx plā nā'tion
2 numskull	nŭm'skull	8 alphabet	āl'pha bĕt
3 dynamite	dĭ'na mĭte	9 dominoes	dŏm'i nŏes
4 silence	sĭ'lĕnce	10 reliable	rĕ li'a ble
5 permanent	pĕr'ma nĕnt	11 blossom	blŏs'som (sŭm)
6 arsenic	är'sĕ nĭc	12 expel	ĕx pĕl'

13 proficient	prŏ'fĭ'cient (shent)	skilful.
14 accrue	ăc crŭe'	to increase.
15 banquet	(bang'kwĕt)	a feast.
16 simplicity	sĭm plĭç'ĭ ty	plainness.
17 replevin	rĕ plĕv'ĭn	to take by writ.
18 episode	ĕp'ĭ sŏde	an occurrence.
19 oblique	ŏb lique'	cornerwise.
20 exquisite	ĕx'quĭ sĭt	delicate, refined.
21 harmonious	har mŏ'nĭ ŏŭs	agreeing.
22 dilapidated	dĭ lăp'i dă ted	falling into ruin.
23 tabernacle	tăb'er nă cle	a temple; a habitation.
24 skein	(skăne)	a bunch of thread or yarn.
25 whimsical	whĭm'sĭ cal	queer; freakish.

For Word Study. 1. Jefferson lived in great *simplicity*, was rather *whimsical* in his ways, and most *proficient* in music, playing the violin with *exquisite* taste.

2. The recovery of the property by *replevin* was an unexpected *episode*.
3. The *tabernacle* is old and *dilapidated*.
4. At the *banquet* everything was *harmonious*.
5. Considerable interest has *accrued*.
6. A *skein* of silk was stretched *obliquely* across the window.

Quiz. 1. Give pronunciation and meaning of *synonym*, *jugular*, *cede*, *docile*, *narrative*.

2. Can you give the root with its meaning, upon which each of the following words is constructed: *contradict*, *educator*, *millenium*, *facile*?

3. Are you in the habit of mispronouncing 15?

LESSON 35.

1 plentiful	plěn'ti ful	6 cathedral	ca thē'dral
2 afternoon	ăf ter nōon'	7 wretched	wrēтч'ed
3 olive	öl'ive	8 cactus	căc'tūs
4 wasteful	wăste'ful	9 abundance	ă būn'dance
5 testify	těst'ti fy	10 clarinet	clăr'i nět

11 impulse	im'pulse	sudden inclination.
12 inaugurate	in au'gu rāte	to install.
13 prohibit	prō hīb'it	to forbid.
14 diameter	dī'ăm'e ter	breadth of a circle.
15 diagram	dī'a grăm	an illustrative sketch.
16 aliquot	ăl'i quōt	exactly measuring or dividing.
17 blockade	block āde'	closing of a seaport.
18 carbolio	căr bōl'ic	a chemical term.
19 barbecue	băr'be cūe	an outdoor feast.
20 mariner	măr'i ner	a sailor.
21 extension	ex tēn'sion	prolongation.
22 persecute	pēr'se cūte	to pursue malignantly.
23 azure	ăz'ure (or ă'zhūr)	blue as the sky.
24 conditional	cōn dī'tion al	depending on.
25 haggard	hăg'gard	careworn.

For Word Study. 1. Bē not *wasteful* when the harvest is *plentiful* lest thou be *wretched* when there it no more *abundance*.

2. The mayor will be *inaugurated* on Monday, after which all gambling will be *prohibited*, and a *conditional extension* granted on all licenses.

3. The *diagram* does not show the *diameter* of the *cathedral* dome.

4. The *mariners'* first *impulse* was to try to run the *blockade*.

5. On the day of the *barbecue* the air was balmy and the sky a perfect *azure*.

6. *Carbolic* acid is a coal tar product.

7. *Haggard* and wan, the man told how he had been *persecuted*.

8. Much time is saved by knowing the *aliquot* parts of 100.

Quiz. 1. Roots of 12, 14, 15, 21.

2. Do you mispronounce 10?

LESSON 36.

1 misjudge	mĭs jŭdʒe'	6 opponent	op pŏ'nent
2 leopard	lēop'ard	7 preserved	prĕ sĕrvĕd'
3 journal	joŭr'nal	8 quality	qual'i ty
4 apricot	ā'pri cŏt	9 oval	ŏ'val
5 holly hock	hŏl'ly hŏck	10 district	dĭs'trict
11 gambol	gām'bŏl		to skip about; to play.
12 digestible	dĭ gĕst'i ble		capable of digestion.
13 ghastly	ghăst'ly		deathly.
14 isinglass	ī'sin (zin) glăss		a kind of gelatin.
15 hypnotism	hŭp'no tism		a form of sleep.
16 energy	ĕn'er gy		force.
17 rein	(rān)		strap of a bridle.
18 distillery	dis tĭll'er y		a place for distilling liquors.
19 frontier	fron tiĕr'		border of a country.
20 bequeath	be quĕath'		to give by will.
21 auspices	au'spĭ cĕs (sĕz)		protection ōr patronage.
22 register	rĕǵ'is ter		to enter ōr record.
23 armor-plate	ar'mor plāte		metallic covering for warships.
24 participate	pār tic'i pāte		to take part in.
25 elementary	ĕl e mĕn'ta ry		introductory.

For Word Study. 1. He declared that the *preserved apricots* were not *digestible*.

2. The lecture on *hypnotism* was given under the *auspices* of the Philosophic Society.

3. He was *registered* from our *district* but lacked the *energy* to *participate* in the contest.

4. The *journal* is used in the *elementary* course.

5. There is a *distillery* near the Russian *frontier* that manufactures *isinglass* of a fine quality.

6. The new battle ships have heavy *armor-plate*.

7. He drew his *rein* and watched the young fawns *gambol* on the hillside.

8. Among the articles *bequeathed* by the deceased doctor was a skeleton, indeed a *ghastly* legacy.

Quiz. 1. Do you ever mispronounce 4, 6, 10, 14 or 20?

LESSON 37.

1 opening	ō'pen ing	7 liquid	(lĭk'wĭd)
2 relative	rĕl'a tive	8 shepherd	shĕp'hĕrd (ĕrd)
3 summer	sŭm'mer	9 Christian	(Kris'chan)
4 panic	păn'ic	10 article	ăr'tĭ cle
5 quicken	quĭck'en	11 nervous	nĕr voŭs
6 divisible	dĭ vĭs'i ble	12 pretense	prĕ tĕns'e'
13 malicious	ma lĭ'cious (shŭs)	showing malice.	
14 deficient	dĕ fĭ'cient (fĭsh'ent)	lacking.	
15 lance	lānce	an old-time weapon.	
16 hypocritical	hĭp o crĭt'i cal	insincere.	
17 gigantic	gi găn'tic	very large; like a giant.	
18 neutralize	neŭ'tral ize	to counteract.	
19 engross	ĕn grōss'	to copy formally.	
20 illicit	il lĭc'it	unlawful.	
21 paroxysm	păr'ōx ŷsm	a fit.	
22 aquarium	a quă'ri ŭm	a vessel for live fish, etc.	
23 arrears	ar rĕars'	amount unpaid.	
24 hygiene	hŷ'giĕne (jeen)	science of health.	
25 opera	ōp'er ā	a musical play.	

For Word Study. 1. The fellow was not only *malicious* and *hypocritical*, but *deficient* in ordinary honesty.

2. The charge of *illicit* dealing threw him into a *paroxysm* of rage.

3. The chief carried a *gigantic lance*.

4. They were in *arrears* for rent and salaries.

5. His efforts were *neutralized* by the opposition of enemies.

6. In the third act of the *opera* a large *aquarium* filled with gold-fish is introduced.

7. The council ordered the resolutions *engrossed*.

8. *Hygiene* is to the human body, what law is to human society.

Quiz. 1. Give roots for 2, 6, 14, 25.

2. What rule applies to 18, and how?

3. Meaning of prefixes in 2, 12, 14, 19.

4. Do you mispronounce 12, 17, 19, 22, or 24?

LESSON 38.

1 harness	här'nëss	7 familiar	fa mīl'iär (yer)
2 vicious	(vīsh'us)	8 cockroach	cōck'rōach
3 complete	cōm plēte'	9 entrance	ën'trance
4 brutal	brū'tal	10 visit	vīs'it
5 surgeon	sūr'geon (jün)	11 almanac	äl'ma năc
6 willow	wīl'low	12 somersault	(sūm'er sąlt)
13 affidavit	ăf fi dă'vīt	written declaration upon oath.	
14 cornice	cōr'nīce	corner of a roof.	
15 annals	ăn'nals	history.	
16 tarantula	tă răn'tū lâ	a large spider.	
17 anteroom	ăn'te room	entrance room.	
18 festival	fēs'ti val	a feast.	
19 whereupon	where up ōn'	upon which.	
20 adduce	ăd dūce'	to present or offer.	
21 supervisor	sū pēr vīs'or	an overseer.	
22 damask	dăm'ask	a kind of rich cloth.	
23 survival	sūr vīv'al	an outliving.	
24 vertical	vēr'ti cal	upright.	
25 alderman	ăl'der măn	a councilman.	

For Word Study. 1. He filed an *affidavit* setting forth that the walls are not *vertical* and that the *cornices* are faulty in construction, *whereupon* the matter was laid before the *supervisors* and the board of *aldermen*.

2. The *tarantula* escaped from the box and hid in the *anteroom*.

3. In support of his view the author of "The *Annals* of Rome" *adduces* the fact that at this *festival* the walls were hung with *damask*.

4. Charles Darwin first put forth the doctrine called "the *survival* of the fittest."

Quiz. 1. Roots of 15, 20, 21, 23.

2. Meaning of prefixes in 17, 20, 21, 23.

LESSON 39.

1 ginger	gĭn'ger	7 fallen	fāl'en
2 giraffe	gĭ rāffe'	8 gaudy	gau'dy
3 gravel	grāv'el	9 equality	ē qual'i ty
4 carefully	cāre'ful ly	10 barrel	bār'el
5 losing	(lōōz'ing)	11 difference	dĭf'fer ence
6 promise	prōm'ise	12 gimlet	gĭm'let

13 clamor	clām'or	outcry.
14 wharfage	wharf'age	charge for use of a wharf.
15 ostensible	ōs tĕn'si ble	apparent
16 anthracite	ān'thra cĭte	hard coal.
17 veto	vĕ'tō	to forbid.
18 fascinate	fās'cĭ nāte	to charm.
19 veritable	vĕr'i ta ble	real.
20 sluggard	slūg'gard	a lazy person.
21 militia	(mĭ lish'ā)	the state or national guard.
22 summary	sūm'ma ry	a summing up.
23 alfalfa	āl fāl'fā	a forage plant.
24 universe	ū'nĭ vĕrse	the whole of creation.
25 ottoman	ōt'to man	a kind of cushioned seat; (O) per- taining to the Turks.

For Word Study. 1. They raised a *veritable clamor* about the *wharfage* charge on the *anthracite* shipment.

2. The preservation of order is the *ostensible* reason for the *veto*, but in reality it was to win favor with the *militia* company.

3. The *sluggard* seemed *fascinated* by the delights of idleness.

4. The acreage of *alfalfa* is not given in his *summary* of the crop report.

5. The *Ottoman* ruler regarded himself as the most powerful emperor in the *universe*.

Quiz. 1. Roots with meaning in 15, 19, 21, 24?

2. Suffix and meaning in 4, 11, 14, 22?

3. Why is the final consonant of the root doubled in 22 and not in 9 and 15?

LESSON 40.

1 nephew	něph'ew (đ)	7 discover	(dīs cŭv'er)
2 eloquence	ě'ô quěnce	8 endless	ěnd'less
3 chestnut	chěst'(chēs) nut	9 regular	rěg'u lar
4 immortal	īm mōr'tal	10 sympathize	sŭm'pa thize
5 mischievous	mīs'chiěv oŭs	11 offering	ōf'fer ing
6 timid	tīm'id	12 loyalty	loy'al ty

13 presidential	prěs i děn'tial (shal)	relating to a president.
14 libel	lī'bel	a defamatory writing.
15 overhaul	ō ver hăul'	to examine; to repair generally.
16 German	Gěr'man	relating to Germany.
17 meridian	mě rīd'i an	a north and south line.
18 calisthenics	cāl is thěn'ics	the science of exercise.
19 marvel	măr'vel	surprise.
20 receiver	rě cěiv'er	one who receives; a trustee.
21 dissolve	dis sōlv'e'	to become liquid.
22 enormous	ě nōr'mous	very large.
23 available	a vail'a ble	that can be used.
24 enroll	ěn rōll'	to put on a list.
25 guaranty	guăr'an ty	contract of surety.

For Word Study. 1. The affairs of the *dissolved* corporation will be *overhauled*, a *guaranty* given to creditors, and the *receiver* will at once list all *available* resources.

2. More than a hundred students are *enrolled* in the *calisthenics* class, and the perfection of their drills is a *marvel* to all who see them.

3. The point where the *meridian* crosses the boundary is marked by an *enormous* slab of *German* marble.

4. During the *presidential* campaign he was sued for *libel*.

Quiz. 1. Is or is not 10 an exception to Rule IV?

2. Consult the dictionary for the meaning and pronunciation of *panacea*, *barouche*, *virulent*, *garrulous*, *February*, *forte*, *corps*.

LESSON 41.

1 cistern	cĭs'tern	7 disturbance	dĭs tûrb'ance
2 bacon	bă'con	8 enemy	ĕn'e my
3 qualify	qual'i fy	9 autumn	au'tumn (tŭm)
4 frequency	frĕ'quĕncy	10 pulse	pŭlse
5 ivory	ĭ'vo ry	11 necessary	(nĕs'ĕs să ry)
6 appointment	ăp point'mĕnt	12 remainder	rĕ măin'der
13 zigzag	zĭg'zăg	having sharp turns.	
14 specific	spe cĭf'ic	definite, exact.	
15 whereabouts	(hwâr')à bouts	present location.	
16 tense	tĕnse	time.	
17 angelic	ăn gĕl'ic	like an angel; pure.	
18 appropriation	appro prĭ ā'tion	act of taking or setting apart.	
19 consistent	con sĭs'tent	agreeing.	
20 halibut	(hŏl'ĭ bŭt)	a food fish.	
21 arson	ăr'son	malicious burning of buildings.	
22 immerse	(im mĕrs')	to plunge or dip.	
23 elegant	ĕl'ĕ gănt	very fine.	
24 laurel	lău'rel	an evergreen shrub.	
25 adhesion	(ad hĕ'zhun)	sticking closely to.	

For Word Study. 1. He made no *specific* statement as to his present *whereabouts*.

2. In curing *halibut* they first *immerse* the fish in hot brine.
3. The verb ought has no past or future *tense*.
4. He won his *laurels* by a steady *adhesion* to duty.
5. In favoring the *appropriation*, they are not *consistent* with their former position.
6. Her costume was *elegant*, and her smile *angelic*.
7. He served five years for *arson*.
8. The sketch consisted of a few *zigzag* lines.

- Quiz. 1. Meaning of prefix in 6, 19, 22, 25?
2. Why is the *e* not dropped in 15?
 3. Illustrate Rules I and II by forming derivatives from *make*, *hope*, *try* and *busy*.

LESSON 42—REVIEW.

Prepare to spell, mark, and define the following words:

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1 imagine | 26 vertical |
| 2 apparatus | 27 ostensible |
| 3 veracity | 28 anthracite |
| 4 cereal | 29 fascinate |
| 5 nuisance | 30 militia |
| 6 marvelous | 31 summary |
| 7 dominoes | 32 endless |
| 8 expel | 33 meridian |
| 9 proficient | 34 enroll |
| 10 abundance | 35 control |
| 11 diameter | 36 sympathize |
| 12 aliquot | 37 specific |
| 13 mariner | 38 necessary |
| 14 haggard | 39 halibut |
| 15 leopard | 40 appropriation |
| 16 shepherd | 41 elegant |
| 17 oval | 42 centipede |
| 18 digestible | 43 apprentice |
| 19 participate | 44 icicle |
| 20 divisible | 45 pattern |
| 21 malicious | 46 dynamite |
| 22 neutralize | 47 banquet |
| 23 illicit | 48 oblique |
| 24 affidavit | 49 episode |
| 25 anteroom | 50 carbolic |

LESSON 43.

1 mattress	măt'tress	7 clergyman	clēr'gy man
2 afford	ăf fōrd'	8 altogether	(əl tōō gēth'er)
3 laziness	lă'zī ness	9 making	mă'king
4 stubborn	stüb'born (bērn)	10 propose	prō pōse'
5 precious	(prēsh'us)	11 dishonor	(dīs ōn'er)
6 rapidity	ra pīd'i ty	12 peculiar	pe cūl'iar (yēr)

13 sorghum	sōr'ghūm (gūm)	a kind of sugar-cane.
14 smilax	smī'lăx	a twining plant.
15 ratify	răt'i fy	to approve.
16 approximate	ap prōx'i mäte	nearly exact.
17 galley	găl'ley	a tray for holding type.
18 regiment	rēg'i ment	a body of troops commanded by a colonel.
19 hexagon	hex'a gon	a six-sided figure.
20 adequate	ăd'ē quâte	sufficient.
21 boycott	boy'cōtt	to ostracize.
22 asbestos	as bēs'tos	a fibrous mineral.
23 putrefy	pū'trē fy	to decay.
24 lignite	līg'nīte	a kind of coal.
25 arable	ăr'a ble	tillable.

For Word Study. 1. The *arable* land *approximates* a thousand acres, and is mostly planted to *sorghum*.

2. The tables were decorated with ferns and *smilax*.

3. The governor *ratified* the *regiment's* choice by appointing Col. Brown to be its commander.

4. The printer has just sent in the *galley* proof-sheets.

5. The supply of neither *lignite* nor *asbestos* was *adequate* to the profitable working of the mine.

6. A *hexagon* is divisible into six equal-sided triangles.

7. The butcher was *boycotted* for selling *putrefying* meat.

Quiz. 1. What rules apply to 2 and 9?

2. How would you pronounce *alto*, *raillery*, *gerrymander*, *despicable*?

3. Do you ever mispronounce 12, 18, or 22?

LESSON 44.

1 quinine	quí'nine	7 irregular	ír rĕg'ú lar
2 frolic	fról'ic	8 hesitate	hĕs'í tâte
3 notify	nō'ti fy	9 distribute	dīs trīb'úte
4 homestead	hōme'stĕad	10 patronage	păt'ron áge
5 opium	ō'pĭ ùm	11 jeweler	jew'el er
6 miserable	mĭs'er a ble	12 champion	chām'pĭ ōn.
13 demur	de mūr'	to object.	[for a road-bed.
14 ballast	băl'last	gravel, stone, etc., for a weight;	
15 debris	(dă bree')	rubbish.	
16 geyser	gey'ser	a spouting hot spring.	
17 implement	im'plĕ mĕnt	an instrument; a tool.	
18 licentious	li cĕn'tious (shŭs)	morally unrestrained.	
19 recipe	rĕc'ĭ pĕ	prescription or formula.	
20 prior	pri'or(er)	before.	
21 frigid	frĭg id	very cold.	
22 internal	in tĕr'nal	within.	
23 mirage	mĭ rage' (ăzh)	an optical illusion.	
24 quadruped	quăd'rŭ pĕd	a four-footed beast.	
25 approval	ap prov'(prōōv)al	sanction.	

For Word Study. 1. The lawyer *demurred* to the complaint *prior* to receiving the *approval* of his client.

2. *Geysers* prove the earth's *internal* heat.
3. The railway company uses the *debris* from the quarries for *ballast*.
4. He sells spades, hoes, and other *implements*.
5. A *mirage* is never seen during *frigid* weather.
6. He was discharged because of his *licentious* habits.
7. The *quadrupeds* are warm-blooded animals.
8. She got her *recipe* from a cook-book.

Quiz. 1. Illustrate in sentences the meaning of *effect*, *affect*, *veracity*, *voracity*, *aliquot*, *neutralize*.

2. Do you pronounce correctly 1, 10, 16, 20, 23?

LESSON 45.

1 lieutenant	lieu tẽn'ant	7 novel	növ'el
2 raccoon	rác cōon'	8 gallon	gál'lon
3 idiot	íd'i ot	9 ghost	(gōst)
4 hazel	hā'zel	10 journey	(júr'ný)
5 discussion	dīs cūs'sion (küşh'un)	11 lily	líl'y
6 obedient	ô bé'di ent	12 dispatch	dis pătch'
13 edifice	ěd'i fice	a building.	
14 bulrush	bul'rüşh	a water-plant.	
15 appendage	ap pënd'äge	something attached to.	
16 respiration	rēs pir ā'tion	act of breathing.	
17 furious	fūr'ĩ oũs	enraged.	
18 arbitrary	är bi trā'ry	despotic; tyrannical.	
19 receptacle	re cěp'ta cle	a repository.	
20 irrelevant	ĩr rěl'ě vânt	inapplicable.	
21 hazard	hăz'ard	risk.	
22 dispense	dīs pěnsē' (used with <i>with</i>)	to do without.	
23 geometry	gě ôm'ě trý	a branch of mathematics.	
24 fusion	fū'sion (zhũn)	a uniting.	
25 majesty	măj'ēs ty	exalted dignity.	

- For Word Study.** 1. The lungs are the organs of *respiration*.
 2. The new addition looks like an *appendage* to the building.
 3. The small *edifice* out in the swamp was surrounded by *bulrushes*.
 4. The lawyer was *furious* at the *arbitrary* ruling of the court that the testimony was *irrelevant*.
 5. He took the *hazard* of keeping his money in the *receptacle*.
 6. On that day the *geometry* recitation was *dispensed* with.
 7. There was a *fusion* of the two parties.
 8. We bow to the *majesty* of the law.

- Quiz.** 1. Meaning of the following prefixes and a word illustrating each: *anti*, *ante*, *pro*, *dis*, *be*.
 2. Name four suffixes meaning state or condition, and illustrate each with a word.

LESSON 46.

1 carcass	că'r'cass	7 murderer	mûr'der er
2 maiden	măid'en	8 operator	öp'er ā tor
3 odor	ō'dōr (dēr)	9 hyacinth	hŷ'a cĭnth
4 elevator	ěl'e vā tor (ter)	10 designer	de sign' (zĭn) er
5 animal	ăn'ĭ māl	11 dummy	dŭm'my
6 pavement	păve'mënt	12 immodest	ĭm mōd'est
13 chancellor	chăn'cel lor (ler)	an executive officer.	
14 appraiser	ap prăis'er	one who values.	
15 quorum	quō'rum	number necessary to transact business.	
16 defiance	de fi'ance	act of defying.	
17 disaster	diș'ās'ter	severe and sudden misfortune.	
18 garlic	găr'lic	a kind of onion.	
19 fugitive	fŭ'gi tĭve	a runaway.	
20 ocher	ō'cher (ker)	a mineral paint.	
21 addicted	ăd dĭct'ed	having the habit of.	
22 radical	răd'i cāl	extreme; (R)an extremist.	
23 channel	chan'nel	a current; a groove.	
24 impertinent	ĭm pēr'tĭ nënt	irrelevant; rude or insolent.	
25 interval	in'ter vāl	space between.	

For Word Study. 1. The *chancellor* appointed an *appraiser* to value the university property.

2. The *Radicals* of the council showed their *defiance* by legislating without a *quorum*.

3. The *disaster* occurred as the boat was near the middle of the *channel*.

4. For days the *fugitives* had nothing to eat but wild *garlic*.

5. The people are *addicted* to the habit of eating *ocher*, a kind of yellow clay.

6. After a short *interval*, the fellow again became *impertinent*.

Quiz. 1. Show that 13 is an exception to Rule III.

2. Explain 17 etymologically (that is, with regard to the meaning of its root and prefix).

3. What words in this lesson illustrate Rule IX?

LESSON 47.

1 enthusiasm	en thūs'ī āsm	7 honesty	hōn'(ōn) ěst ỹ
2 record	rēc'ord (erd)	8 prudence	pru'dence
3 raisin	rāi'sin (s'n)	9 balance	bāl'ance
4 furnace	fūr'nace	10 patience	pā'tience (shēns)
5 privilege	prīv'ī leġe	11 observe	ob sērve'
6 pauper	pau'per	12 distressful	dīs trēss'ful
13 bailiff	bāi'liff		a court officer.
14 misdemeanor	mīs dē mēan'or		evil conduct; a crime less than a felony.
15 latitude	lāt'ī tūde		distance from the equator; liberty.
16 quotient	quō'tient (shěnt)		the result of division.
17 architect	ār'chī tēct		a designer of buildings, etc.
18 majority	mā jōr'ī ty		more than half of a number of persons or votes.
19 allopathic	āl lō pāth'ic		pertaining to a school of medicine.
20 edible	ēd'ī ble		eatable.
21 intolerant	in tōl'er ānt		not enduring; bigoted.
22 granite	grān'ite (īt)		a kind of rock.
23 lamentable	lām'ent a ble		grievous.
24 forage	fōr'age		food for horses and cattle.
25 paternal	pa tēr'nal		pertaining to a father.

For Word Study. 1. Convicted of a *misdemeanor*, he was placed in charge of the *bailiff*.

2. The building was to be of *granite*, but the *architect* was allowed much *latitude* as to details.

3. It was *lamentable* that the *majority* of the *allopathic* physicians were *intolerant* in their attitude toward other schools of medicine.

4. For man the plant is not *edible* but it is good *forage* for cattle.

5. The dividend equals the product of divisor and *quotient*.

6. It is a portrait of his *paternal* grandfather.

Quiz. 1. Divide, mark, and pronounce *alternately*, *scarlatina*, *dolorous*, *inquiries*, *courteously*.

2. Do you ever mispronounce 2, 17, or 23?

LESSON 48.

1 merit	mĕr'it	7 referring	re fer'ring
2 ignorant	ig'nō rānt	8 gallop	gāl'lop
3 hominy	hōm'ī ny	9 herring	hĕr'ring
4 chloroform	chlō'ro fōrm	10 lattice	lāt'tice
5 ravel	rāv'el	11 fountain	foun'tain (tĭn)
6 occurrence	ōc cūr'rence	12 haughty	hagh'ty

13 dissent	dis sĕnt'	disagreement with.
14 barbarous	bār'bar oūs	crude; savage.
15 avaricious	āv a rĭ'cious (shus)	grasping; greedy for money.
16 naphtha	(năf'thā or năp'thā)	an inflammable liquid.
17 eclectic	ec lĕc'tic	chosen from various sources.
18 endorse	en dōrse' (written also,	in dōrse') to approve.
19 reverence	rĕv'er ĕnce	profound respect.
20 apothecary	a pōth'e cāry	a druggist.
21 juvenile	jū've nĭle	youthful.
22 gratuitous	gră tū'i toūs	without charge.
23 fuchsia	(fū'shĭā or fū'shā)	a garden flower.
24 axiom	ăx'ĭ om (ŭm)	a self-evident truth.
25 malady	măl'a dy	a disease.

For Word Study. 1. Some *endorsed* his views, others *dissented*.

2. The most *barbarous* tribes show *reverence* for their Creator.

3. The doctor who always wore a *fuchsia* in his button hole was in his practice an *eclectic*. Being far from *avaricious*, he often treated people for their *maladies* *gratuitously*.

4. He got the *naphtha* from an *apothecary*.

5. With him it was an *axiom* that everything *juvenile* is silly.

Quiz. 1. Roots, with meaning, in 6, 7, 22, 25.

2. Meaning of suffixes in 2, 12, 14, 21, 25.

NOTE—When in doubt consult unabridged dictionary.

3. Do you mispronounce 21?

LESSON 49.

1 changeable	chānge'a ble	7 payable	pāy'a ble
2 recent	rē'cent	8 rising	rīš'ing
3 speechless	speech'lēss	9 heroine	hēr'ō ine (īn)
4 empress	ēm'press	10 chisel	chīs'el
5 nursery	nūrs'er y	11 immediately	im mē'dī ate ly
6 dictionary	dīc'tion āry	12 insurance	in sūr'ance

13 arctic	ārc'(ār)tic	cold; frigid.
14 malignant	ma līg'nant	malicious.
15 linear	līn'e ar (er)	pertaining to a line.
16 integrity	in tēg'rī ty	steadfast uprightness.
17 ascertain	ās cer tāin'	to find out.
18 mutual	mū'tū āl	reciprocal.
19 propriety	prō pri'ē ty	correctness of conduct.
20 audible	aud'ī ble	loud enough to be heard.
21 irrigation	īr rī gā'tion	watering the soil artificially.
22 miscellaneous	mīs cēl lā'nē oūs	promiscuous.
23 modify	mōd'ī fy	to change slightly.
24 fraudulent	frāud'ū lēnt	based on fraud or deception.
25 decimal	dēc'ī māl	pertaining to ten.

For Word Study. 1. Though a man of *integrity* and personal *propriety*, he was *malignant* toward his enemies.

2. In the *arctic* regions slight sounds are *audible* through long distances.

3. It will be to our *mutual* advantage to *ascertain* the *linear* measurements.

4. He had a *miscellaneous* assortment of goods which he had obtained through *fraudulent* means.

5. Extensive *irrigation* is said to *modify* climate.

6. The metric measurements are based on a *decimal* system.

Quiz. 1. Roots with meaning, in 6, 14, 25?

2. Can you think of any other words derived from these roots?

3. Why is the *e* not dropped in 1?

4. Are you in the habit of pronouncing correctly 9, 11, 12, 18?

LESSON 50.

1 mystery	mÿs'ter y	7 hospital	hös'pĩ tal
2 guiltless	guilt' lëss	8 daily	däi'ly
3 graduate	gräd'ü äte	9 parsnip	pärs'nĩp
4 insanity	ĩn sän'i ty	10 disguise	dis guĩse' (gĩz)
5 freckle	(frëk'l)	11 badger	bädg'er
6 laborer	lă'bor er	12 camphor	cămp'hor (fër)

13 belligerent	běl lĩg'er ěnt	pertaining to war.
14 liability	li ä bil'i ty	a debt.
15 endurance	ěn dŭr'ănce	fortitude.
16 obsolete	öb'sö lēte (leet)	gone out of use.
17 obligation	öb lĩg'ă'tĩon, a	binding duty, promise or contract.
18 statistics	stă tis'tĩcs	classified facts set forth through numbers.
19 calcium	căl'cĩ ũm	the metallic basis of lime.
20 random	răn'dom (dŭm)	without aim or plan.
21 evidence	ěv'i dēnce	proof.
22 annulling	ăn nŭl'ling	making void.
23 arsenal	ăr'sē năl	a store house for arms.
24 dismissal	dis mĩss'ăl	discharge.
25 realize	rē'al ize	to feel vividly.

For Word Study. 1. He favored *annulling* the treaty as to the *liability* of *belligerents*.

2. There is some *evidence* that he *realized* his lack of *endurance*.
3. The *statistics* of the War Department show that the *arsenals* are full of *obsolete* weapons.
4. His *dismissal* was caused by his tendency to do things at *random*.
5. The *calcium* is damaged and we are under no *obligation* to take it.

Quiz. 1. Analyze (that is, give meaning of root, prefix and suffix) 4, 8, 22, 24.

2. Why is *l* doubled in 13?
3. Show that Rule IV does, and Rule III does not apply to 25.

LESSON 51.

1 remedy	rēm'ě dy	7 immense	īm mēnse'
2 approach	ăp prōach'	8 movement	mōve'mēnt
3 recommend	rēc ōm mēnd' [rī ā	9 emperor	ēm'per or (ēr)
4 diphtheria	dīph(dif or dīp)thē'	10 belfry	běl'fry
5 awkwardness	awk'wārd nēss	11 purchaser	pūr'chas er
6 justice	jūs'tice (tīs)	12 partnership	pärt'ner shīp

13 galvanize	gāl'van ize	to coat with metal by electricity.
14 fragile	frāg'ile	frail; delicate.
15 hypocrisy	hỹ pōc'ri sy	insincerity.
16 mallard	māl'lard. (lērd)	a kind of duck.
17 refrigerator	re frīg'er ā tor	an ice-box.
18 autopsy	au'tōp sy	an examination after death.
19 rarity	rār'ī ty	something uncommon or rare.
20 obstacle	ōb'stā cle	a hindrance.
21 lackey	lăck'ey	a body servant.
22 magnetic	măg nēt'ic	having the property of magnetism; attractive.
23 irritable	ir'ri tā ble	petulant; easily excited to anger.
24 applicant	ăp'plī cānt	one who applies.
25 municipal	mū nīc'ī pāl	pertaining to a city.

For Word Study. 1. It was a *fragile* little shell and one of great *rarity*.

2. The *refrigerator* is lined with *galvanized* iron.

3. His own *hypocrisy* was the worst *obstacle* to the carrying out of his *municipal* reforms.

4. The presence of this *lackey* at the *autopsy* made the old doctor *irritable*.

5. One of the *applicants* is a noted educator and an able and *magnetic* speaker.

6. The wild *mallard* is the parent of the domestic duck.

Quiz. 1. Are there any words in this lesson that you have been in the habit of mispronouncing? (Examine 14, 15, and 18.)

2. By consulting the dictionary, ascertain the roots in 1, 15, 17, and 25.

LESSON 52.

1 applause	ăp plauz'	7 improvement	im prove' (prōov) mēnt
2 destruction	dē strūc'tion	8 occasion	ōc cā'sion (zhūn)
3 interior	in tē'ri or	9 dignified	dīg'nī fied
4 except	ēx cēpt'	10 arnica	ār'nī cā
5 recollect	rēc ōl lēc't	11 greasy	grēas'y (grēs'y or grēz'y)
6 hurrah	hūr rāh'	12 generally	gēn'er āl ly
13 rival	rī'vāl		a competitor.
14 abandon	a bān'dōn		to desert; to give up.
15 intermediate	in ter mē'dī āte		midway; between.
16 kodak	kō'dāk		a portable camera.
17 honorary	hōn'(ōn) or (ēr) āry		merely as an honor.
18 rosette	rō sette' (zēt)		a rose-like badge.
19 legacy	lēg'ā cý		a bequest.
20 mica	mī'cā		a transparent mineral.
21 epoch	ēp'ōeh		a period of time.
22 appellant	ăp pēl'lant		the one who appeals in a law suit.
23 diocese	dī'ō cēse (sees)		territory presided over by a bishop.
24 prosecute	prōs'ē cūte		to bring suit against for a crime.
25 canon	(cān'yōn)		a gorge.

For Word Study. 1. His *rivals* have *abandoned* the contest for the gold *rosette* and *honorary* title.

2. She has a *kodak* picture of the *canon*.
3. The apricot is *intermediate* between the peach and the plum.
4. The receiving of this *legacy* marked a new *epoch* in his life.
5. The *appellant* claims that he was not in the *diocese* at the time the bishop's charges were made.
6. He was *prosecuted* for selling the *mica* for isinglass.

Quiz. 1. Define suffixes in 11, 17, 18, and 19, and give other words illustrating their use.

2. Show that 22 is an exception to Rule III.
3. What words in this lesson have the same roots as *reception*, *plausible*, *casual*, *repeal*?

LESSON 53—REVIEW.

Be able to mark, pronounce, define and spell the following words:

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1 sorghum | 26 allopathic |
| 2 approximate | 27 edible |
| 3 adequate | 28 intolerant |
| 4 putrefy | 29 granite |
| 5 jeweler | 30 lamentable |
| 6 accommodate | 31 chloroform |
| 7 licentious | 32 lattice |
| 8 mirage | 33 avaricious |
| 9 lily | 34 apothecary |
| 10 irrelevant | 35 fuchsia |
| 11 edifice | 36 axiom |
| 12 hazard | 37 malady |
| 13 odor | 38 changeable |
| 14 elevator | 39 chisel |
| 15 operator | 40 ascertain |
| 16 chancellor | 41 audible |
| 17 appraiser | 42 miscellaneous |
| 18 ocher | 43 camphor |
| 19 radical | 44 belligerent |
| 20 channel | 45 obsolete |
| 21 furnace | 46 recommend |
| 22 privilege | 47 hypocrisy |
| 23 balance | 48 recollect |
| 24 bailiff | 49 prosecute |
| 25 latitude | 50 appellant |

LESSON 54.

1 already	əl rēd'y	7 sheriff	shēr'iff
2 intentional	in tēn'tion əl	8 mahogany	mà hōg'a ny
3 passage	pās'sāge	9 humanity	hu măn'ī ty
4 dandelion	dăn'dē li ƠN	10 canal	cà nal'
5 frantic	frăn'tic	11 advisable	ad vis'a ble
6 grammar	grăm'mār	12 muscular	mūs'cũ lă (lēr)

13 chandelier	chăn dē liēr'	a hanging cluster of lights.
14 delegate	dēl'ē gāte	a representative.
15 fractional	frăc'tion əl	pertaining to fractions.
16 immigrant	im'mi grănt	a foreigner who enters a country to settle there.
17 parasite	pār'à site	one who lives at another's expense, a toady.
18 negotiable	ne gō'ti a ble (shī'à ble)	transferable by indorsement.
19 mistletoe	(mīz l'tō)	a parasitic plant.
20 luscious	(lūsh'ūs)	delicious.
21 allotted	əl lōt'ted	set apart.
22 obnoxious	ōb nōx'ious (nōk'shus)	offensive.
23 panorama	păn ò rā'ma	a continuous picture.
24 emetic	ē mēt'ic	a medicine to produce vomiting.
25 dahlia	(dāl'yà or dāl'yà)	a garden flower.

For Word Study. 1. The room *allotted* to the Ohio *delegates* was lighted by handsome *chandeliers*.

- Only a small *fractional* part of our *immigrants* come from Spain.
- The *mistletoe* is a *parasite* of the oak.
- Certain scenes in the *panorama* were *obnoxious* to a part of the audience
- The breakfast table was brightened by a dish of *luscious* cherries and a vase of *dahlias*.
- In case of poisoning take an *emetic*.
- The note is not *negotiable*.

Quiz. 1. Apply dictionary study to 16, 17, 18, 22, 23.

2. What word in this lesson illustrates Rule II? Rule III?

3. Have you been in the habit of mispronouncing 8, 19, 23, or 25?

LESSON 55.

1 omelet	ôm'ê lêt	7 disgraceful	dīs grāce'fūl
2 awfully	aw'fūl ly	8 operate	ôp'ēr āte
3 label	lā'bêl	9 righteous	(rī'chūs)
4 glorious	glō'rī ous	10 inhabitants	in hăb'ī tānts
5 honorable	hôn'(ôn)or a ble	11 error	ēr'rôr
6 hyena	hỹ é'na	12 heron	hěr'ôn
13 gangrene	găn'(găng) grêne	mortification.	
14 aromatic	ār o măt'ic	fragrant.	
15 lacing	lā'cing	fastening with strings.	
16 hideous	hid'ê oūs	horrid.	
17 democracy	dê mōc'ra cy	the common people and govern-	
		ment by them.	
18 area	ā're ā	a plane surface.	
19 bailment	bāil'měnt	delivery without transfer of title.	
20 armory	ār'mō ry	a place for keeping arms.	
21 intercourse	in'ter cōurse	association.	
22 romance	rō mance'	a novel; a sentimental adventure.	
23 disposal	dis pōs'al	arrangement; in control of,	
24 artery	ār'ter y	a blood-vessel.	
25 minstrel	mín'strêl	a wandering singer, or player.	

For Word Study. 1. The *gangrene* had reached the *artery*.

2. A large *area* in the *armory* was placed at their *disposal*.

3. Sage is an *aromatic* herb.

4. The *minstrel's* shoes had silver *lacings* and his songs of *romance* he accompanied with the harp.

5. He would have no *intercourse* with the *democracy* which to his fancy was a *hideous* monster bent on the destruction of society.

6. He claimed the transaction to be a *bailment*, not a sale.

Quiz. 1. Meaning of suffixes in 9, 10, 14, 16.

2. Meaning of prefixes in 7, 10, 21.

3. What rules apply to 4, 15, 23?

4. Do you mispronounce 13, 18, or 22?

LESSON 56.

1	forgery	fōr'ger y	7	gallery	găl'lēr y
2	champagne	(shăm păn')	8	intellect	in'tel lēct
3	rebellion	re bēl'lion (bēl'yŭn)	9	racket	răck'ēt
4	intense	in tēnsē'	10	dismal	dis'mál
5	prosperity	prōs pēr'ī ty	11	balky	bălk'(băk) y
6	bushel	bush'el	12	manufactory	măn ū făc'tō ry

13	hydraulic	hy draul'ic	pertaining to liquids.	[among.
14	intercommunication	in tēr cōm mŭ nī cā'tion	communicating	
15	debauch	de bəuch'	a carousal.	
16	fossil	fōs'sil	mineral remains of a plant or animal.	
17	artisan	ăr'tī săn (zan)	a skilled mechanic.	
18	naturalize	năt'ŭ răl ize	to confer citizenship.	
19	omnibus	ōm'nī bŭs	a large vehicle.	
20	forfeit	fōr'feit (fīt)	to lose a right.	
21	phenomenal	phē nōm'ē năl	wonderful.	
22	dolphin	dōl'phīn	a large fish.	
23	stifle	stī'fle	to smother or suppress.	
24	magical	măg'icăl	through the power of magic.	
25	ermine	ēr'mīne	a fur-bearing animal.	

For Word Study. 1. The warden's rule was to *stifle* all *intercommunication* among the prisoners.

2. He does not object to the *naturalizing* of intelligent *artisans*.

3. Through his long *debauch* he has *forfeited* our respect.

4. The *fossils* were cleaned by a *hydraulic* process.

5. The street-car strike caused the *omnibuses* to do a *phenomenal* business.

6. The ancients believed that the *dolphin* is endowed with *magical* powers.

7. In winter the *ermine's* fur is white.

Quiz. 1. Do you pronounce 1 correctly?

2. Meaning of roots in 3, 4, 12.

3. Learn from the dictionary the roots, meaning and pronunciation of *altercation*, *prima donna*, *matinee*, *incomparable*, *mischievous*, *boudoir*.

LESSON 57.

pretty	(prīt') ty	7 landscape	lānd'scāpe
subdue	sūb dūe'	8 influence	īn'flū ěnce
erysipelas	ēr ỹ sīp'ē lās	9 receipt	re ceipt'(sēt)
endeavor	ēndēāv'or (ēr)	10 special	spē'cial (spēsh'al)
errand	ēr'rānd	11 military	mīl'ī tā ry
holiness	hō'lī nēss	12 interfere	īn tēr fēre'
13 fanciful	fān'ci fūl	imaginary, odd.	
14 inference	īn'fēr ěnce	conclusion.	
15 legitimate	lē gīt'ī māte	lawful, or reasonable.	
16 kennel	kēn'nēl	a house for dogs.	
17 opossum	ō pōs'sūm	a small animal.	
18 gavel	gāv'ēl	a small mallet.	
19 retrieve	rē triēve'	to recover, regain.	
20 meteor	mē'tē ōr	a shooting star.	
21 opal	ō'pāl	a jewel.	
22 dolman	dōl'mān	a kind of cloak.	
23 physic	phỹs'ic	medicine.	
24 stanza	stān'zā	a verse.	
25 propeller	prō pēl'lēr	the driving wheel of a steamship.	

For Word Study. 1. If he holds his position, it is a *legitimate inference* that he pleases his employers.

2. There was an old *fanciful* notion that *meteors* marked the passing of the souls of saints.

3. Among her birthday gifts were a fur-trimmed *dolman* and an *opal* ring.

4. He kept his *opossum* in the *kennel* with the puppies.

5. The freshmen captured the *gavel* of the sophomores' president, but later the sophomores *retrieved* it.

6. Exercise is the best *physic*.

7. The ship's delay was caused by a broken *propeller*.

8. The poem consists of five *stanzas*.

Quiz. 1. Roots of 5, 11, 12, 14.

2. Give dictionary study to 2, 8, 25.

3. Use the following in sentences: *federal*, *vivacity*, *aptitude*, *proficient*, *episode*.

LESSON 58.

1	stupid	stū'pīd	7	rebel	rēb'el
2	diploma	dī plō'mā	8	gas	gās
3	character	chār'ac tēr	9	cabin	cāb'in
4	abominable	a bōm'ī nā ble	10	arrangement	ar rānge'mēnt
5	idea	ī dē'ā	11	office	ōf'fīce
6	dollar	dōl'lar (ēr)	12	forward	fōr'ward

13	authorize	au'thōr īze	to give authority to.
14	disfranchise	dīs frān'chīze	to deprive of the right to vote.
15	mutilate	mū'tī lāte	to disfigure.
16	expansion	ex pān'sion (shūn)	enlargement. [ship
17	steerage	stēer'āge	cheapest accomodations on a
18	resistance	re sīst'ānce	opposition.
19	octopus	ōc'tō pūs	a many-armed sea animal.
20	anticipate	ān tīc'ī pāte	to expect; to act beforehand.
21	insinuate	īn sīn'ū āte	to hint.
22	fumigate	fū'mī gāte	to purify with smoke.
23	alliance	āl li'ānce	a union.
24	nihilist	nī'hī list	a political destructionist.
25	ignite	īg nīte'	to take fire.

For Word Study. 1. When the king *authorized* the governor to *disfranchise* the colonists, they formed an *alliance* for *resistance*.

2. In *fumigating* the *steerage* some gasoline was *ignited* and the ship burned.

3. In one of the Russian riots the *nihilists mutilated* the bodies of the dead soldiers.

4. I *anticipated* your *insinuation* and am now prepared to disprove it.

5. The great *expansion* and greed of the trusts has caused them to be compared to the *octopus*, which has many arms and tries to grasp everything in its reach.

Quiz. 1. Form two derivatives each from 7, 8, 11.

2. Apply dictionary study to 4, 15, 19, 22.

3. What word in this lesson illustrates Rule IV?

LESSON 59.

1 currency	cūr'rēn cy	7 anxious	(ānk'shūs)
2 burglary	būr'glā ry	8 overseer	ō vēr sēēr'
3 overalls	ō'ver ālls	9 interrupt	in tēr rūpt'
4 excellent	ēx'cēl lēnt	10 neighborhood	neigh' (nā) bōr hōōd
5 horrible	hōr'rī ble	11 procession	prō cēs'sion (shun)
6 roguish	rogu'(rōg)ish	12 exercise	ēx'ēr cīse
13 litter	lit'ter	trash.	
14 obvious	ōb'vī ōūs	evident.	
15 arbitration	ār bī trā'tion	referring a disagreement to dis-	
		interested parties.	
16 parallel	pār'āl lēl	in the same direction; side by side.	
17 dependent	dē'pēnd'ēt	relying upon.	
18 invasion	in vā'sion(zhūn)	an incursion, an attack.	
19 essay	ēs'sāy	a composition.	
20 autograph	au'tō grāph	a signature.	
21 stampede	stām pēde'	to run away in a panic.	
22 disburse	dīs būrse'	to pay out.	
23 foreclose	fōre'clōse'	to get a judgment on an overdue mortgage.	
24 penalty	pēn'āl ty	measure of punishment.	
25 stencil	stēn'cīl	a sheet for lettering, marking, etc.	

For Word Study. 1. It is *obvious* that *arbitration* is cheaper than going to law.

2. The army of *invasion* was *dependent* on *parallel* roads for its supplies.

3. Among the *litter* on his writing-desk were a partly written *essay* and several *autographs* of famous people.

4. Imprisonment is the *penalty* for *disbursing* public funds illegally.

5. There will be a *stampede* among the guilty directors when they learn that this mortgage has been *foreclosed*.

6. In order to correct the marking he had to cut a new *stencil*.

Quiz. 1. Name two words derived from each of the following roots: *brevis*, *dominus*, *gratus*, *manus*.

2. Illustrate with two words each of the following suffixes: *ile*, *ous*, *ic*, *al*.

LESSON 60.

1 noisy	nois'y	7 ridiculous	rĩ díc'ú loũs
2 reckon	rěck'on	8 hatchet	hăch'ět
3 overseer	ō vēr sēēr'	9 everybody	ěv'ēr ĵ bōd y
4 robbery	rōb'bēr y	10 pardon	pār'don (d'n)
5 foreigner	fōr'eign(in)ēr	11 knuckle	(nŭk''l)
6 appearance	ăp pēār'ānce	12 magazine	măg ā zīne'
13 alimony	ăl'ĩ mō ny	means of living, maintenance.	
14 mileage or (milage)	mīl'āge	allowance per mile.	
15 numbness	nŭmb'(nŭm)něss	loss of feeling.	
16 hostility	hōs til'ĩ ty	enmity.	
17 impression	im pres'sion (shun)	effect on the mind; interest.	
18 auditor	ău'dīt'or (ēr)	an examiner of accounts.	
19 exhaust	(ěgz ăst')	to tire out; to empty.	
20 knavery	(năv'ēr y)	rascality; roguery.	
21 cylinder	čŷl'ĩn dēr	part of an engine.	
22 appreciate	ăp prě'ci (shē) āte	to value justly.	
23 resolution	rěs ō lŭ'tion	formal declaration.	
24 insipid	ĩn sĭp'ĩd	tasteless; spiritless.	
25 repudiate	rē pŭ'dĩ āte	to disavow; to cast off.	

For Word Study. 1. She was granted a divorce and *alimony* to the amount of ten thousand dollars.

2. The *auditor* pronounced the books correct and, besides his fee, was allowed *mileage* to and from Chicago.

3. He was well-nigh *exhausted* by his exertions, and the *numbness* in his limbs increased.

4. The exposure of the *knavery* made a strong *impression* and aroused the *hostility* of the directors, who at once adopted a *resolution* repudiating the action of the president.

5. The *cylinders* are a foot in diameter.

6. His sharp criticism of this *insipid* book will be *appreciated* by all lovers of good literature.

Quiz. 1. Name other words having the same roots as 7, 17, 19, 22.

2. Account for the two *b*'s in 4.

3. How do you pronounce *buffet*, *consomme*, *halibut*, *almond* and *apricot*?

LESSON 61.

1 patient	pā'tient (shěnt)	7 attorney	at (tūr') (nī)
2 alum	āl'ūm	8 language	(lān'guaj)
3 neither	nei'(nē or nī) ther	9 flattery	flāt'ter y
4 lizard	līz'ārd	10 decrease	dē crease'
5 juicy	jūi'cy	11 paragraph	pār'a grāph
6 gooseberry	gōōse bērry	12 katydid	kā'ty dīd
13 metrical	mēt'rī cāl	rythmical; pertaining to measures.	
14 fracas	frā'cās	a noisy brawl.	
15 apprehension	āp prē hēn'sion (shun)	understanding; fear of approaching danger.	
16 burdensome	būr'dēn some (sūm)	wearisome; heavy.	
17 beneficial	bēn ē fī'cial (fīsh'al)	of use, serviceable.	
18 disciple	dīs cī'ple	believer and follower.	
19 magnetize	māg'nēt ize	to make magnetic; to influence.	
20 christen	chrīs ten (kris''n)	to baptize and give a Christian name to. [seed.	
21 linseed	līn' seed	applied to oil made from flax	
22 rhetoric	rhēt'(rēt) ō rīc	the art of composition.	
23 cadet	cā dēt'	a pupil in a military school.	
24 stucco	stūc'cō	a kind of fine plaster.	
25 liniment	līn'ī mēnt	a medicine for bruises, sprains, etc.	

For Word Study. 1. We felt some *apprehension* that there would be a *fracas* when the *cadets* should meet the crowd from the college.

2. It would be well if our *burdensome* methods of measurement could be displaced by the *metrical* system used in most European countries.

3. The steel bar was at once *magnetized* by the electric current.

4. The study of *rhetoric* is *beneficial* to all who would use the language correctly.

5. There is no account of the *christening* of the *disciples*.

6. The *liniment* contained *linseed* oil.

7. The ceiling ornaments were of *stucco*.

Quiz. 1. Form derivatives from 1, 5, 22

2. What is the plural of 7?

3. What two roots are involved in 17?

LESSON 62.

1 glutton	glüt'ton	7 oyster	oys'(ois) tēr
2 chinaware	chī'nā wāre	8 dropsy	dröp'sŷ
3 stagger	stäg'ger	9 interesting	in'tēr ěst ing
4 hobby	hōb'by	10 buzzard	büz'zard
5 iceberg	ice'bērg	11 physician	(fī zīsh'an)
6 moderate	mōd'er āte	12 fickle	(fik'l)

13 paradise	pār'a dise	heaven.
14 ditto	dīt'to	same.
15 oxygen	ōx'y ġen	a gas.
16 insolvency	in sōl'vēn cŷ	bankruptcy.
17 cambric	cām'brīc	a fine muslin.
18 mutiny	mū'tī ny	a revolt by sailors or soldiers.
19 dynamo	dŷ'na mō	a machine for generating electricity.
20 prodigal	prōd'ī gal	wasteful; a spendthrift.
21 microscope	mī'crō scōpe	an optical instrument.
22 calomel	cāl'ō mēl	a mercurial drug.
23 marshal	mār'shal	a peace officer.
24 flexible	flēx'ī ble	yielding; easily bent.
25 sprocket	sprōck'et	a chain-wheel.

For Word Study. 1. The faithful hope for *paradise*.

2. *Ditto* marks are used to save repetition.

3. One fifth of the air is *oxygen*.

4. His *insolvency* is the result of *prodigal* habits.

5. The *microscope* showed that the *cambric* was all cotton.

6. The *marshal* arrested the sailors concerned in the *mutiny*.

7. The *dynamo* was connected with the shaft by a *sprocket* wheel.

8. The pharmacist used a spatula or *flexible* knife in preparing the *calomel* pills.

Quiz. 1. Use in sentences *malicious*, *available*, *guaranty*, *specific*.

2. Define prefixes in *ashamed*, *beware*, *withdraw*, *avocation*.

LESSON 63.

1 calico	căl'ī cō	7 agriculture	ăg'rī cŭl tŭre
2 calaboose	căl'a bōōse	8 knowledge	knōwl'edge (nōl'ēj)
3 cashier	căsh iēr'	9 ability	ă bĭl'ī ty
4 cyclone	cŷ'clōne	10 eternal	ē tēr'nal
5 intelligence	īn tēl'lī gence	11 recognize	rēc'ōg nize
6 organize	ōr'gan ize	12 descend	dē scēnd'
13 installment	īn stăll'ment	a part payment; establishment.	
14 hemorrhage	hēm'ōr rhăge	bleeding.	
15 morphine	môr phine' (fĭn or fēn)	a drug prepared from opium.	
16 gravity	grăv'ī ty	seriousness; the attraction of the earth.	
17 blur	blŭr	to obscure or make dim.	
18 benefited	bĕn'ē fĭt ed	helped.	
19 jockey	jōck'ey	a skilled rider; a horse trainer.	
20 perpetual	pĕr pĕt'ŭ al	lasting for ever.	
21 cynical	cŷn'(sĭn) ĭc al	snarling; sneering.	
22 initiate	īn ĭ'ī ate (īshĭāt) to	begin; to confer membership upon.	
23 metropolis	me trōp'o lis	the largest city in a country.	
24 foliage	fō'li āge	the leafage of a plant.	
25 delicacy	dĕl'ī că cy	daintiness; refinement.	

- For Word Study. 1. The second *installment* is due July 1.
2. The *hemorrhage* weakened him and he did not seem to be *benefited* by the *morphine*.
3. He spoke with *gravity*, but his remarks were bitter and *cynical*.
4. Chicago expects to become the *metropolis* of America.
5. On account of foul riding, the *jockey's* suspension was made *perpetual*.
6. We enjoy the *delicacy* of the spring-time *foliage*.
7. The defective plate caused a *blur* in the picture.
8. All the lodge members were present when the *cashier* was *initiated*.

- Quiz. 1. What word in this lesson illustrates Rule IV? What one is an exception to it?
2. What rule governs the spelling of 16?
3. Give the plurals of 1 and 19.

LESSON 64—REVIEW.

Prepare yourself to spell, mark, pronounce and define the following words:

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1 mahogany | 26 currency |
| 2 muscular | 27 roguish |
| 3 parasite | 28 stampede |
| 4 panorama | 29 parallel |
| 5 chandelier | 30 stencil |
| 6 operate | 31 ridiculous |
| 7 gangrene | 32 alimony |
| 8 aromatic | 33 cylinder |
| 9 label | 34 appreciate |
| 10 democracy | 35 insipid |
| 11 champagne | 36 alum |
| 12 intellect | 37 metrical |
| 13 artisan | 38 disciple |
| 14 phenomenal | 39 rhetoric |
| 15 forfeit | 40 liniment |
| 16 military | 41 beneficial |
| 17 erysipelas | 42 physician |
| 18 dolman | 43 prodigal |
| 19 propeller | 44 calomel |
| 20 opal | 45 flexible |
| 21 mutilate | 46 descend |
| 22 octopus | 47 installment |
| 23 anticipate | 48 hemorrhage |
| 24 insinuate | 49 initiate |
| 25 nihilist | 50 metropolis |

LESSON 65.

1 kidney	kíd'ney (nǎ)	7 passion	(păsh'un)
2 harrow	hă'rrow	8 morality	mō răl'i ty
3 ribbon	rīb'bon (bun)	9 influenza	in fly ěn'zâ
4 duet	dū ět'	10 locket	lōck'et
5 national	(năsh'ŭn al)	11 gayety	găy'e ty
6 arrange	ăr rănġe'	12 method	mġth'od
13 reserve	rġ ġġrve'	to keep back; restraint in words or conduct.	
14 marquis	măr'quġs (kwġs)	a nobleman next in rank below a duke.	
15 doctrine	dōc'trġne (trġn)	principles of belief.	
16 subordinate	sŭb ôr'dġ năte	inferior in rank or importance.	
17 negative	nġġ'a tġve	adverse to; denial.	
18 gratify	grăt'i fy	to please greatly.	
19 recital	rġ cġt'al	a narration; a particular account of.	
20 prominence	prōm'i nġnce	standing out in plain view; eminence.	
21 enamel	ġn ġm'el	to coat with enamel.	
22 litigation	lġt ġġă'tġon	a law-suit.	
23 inferior	in fġrġ or	of lower quality or value.	
24 amateur	ġm'ă teŭr	not a professional.	
25 observance	ob ġġrv'ănce	act of heeding; dutiful performance.	

For Word Study. 1. In leasing his estate the *Marquis reserved* the hunting privileges.

2. The lawyer was away but one of his *subordinates gratified* us with an interesting *recital* of the facts which led to the *litigation*.

3. The *doctrine* has been avowed by clergymen of great *prominence*.

4. In some states the *observance* of the Sabbath is enforced by law.

5. The *amateur* cheapened his work by using *enamel* of an *inferior* quality.

6. The vote stands six for the affirmative and four for the *negative*.

Quiz. 1. Roots of 18 and 24.

2. Prefixes of 16, 23, 25.

3. Name two words illustrating the suffixes *ward*, *ory*, *ive*, *cer*.

LESSON 66.

1 develop	dě vĕl'op	7 bilious	bil'ious (yŭs)
2 island	is'(i)lānd	8 package	păck'ăge
3 happiness	hăp'pĭ nĕss	9 deceit	dě cĕit'
4 gospel	gôs'pĕl	10 euchre	(ū'ker)
5 desirable	dě sĭr'ă ble	11 represent	rĕp rĕ sĕnt'
6 ordinary	ôr'dĭ nă ry	12 infancy	ĭn'fan cy

13 fluent	flū'ent	ready in the use of words.
14 revision	re vĭ'sion (vĭzh'n)	act of reviewing or revising.
15 obstinate	ôb'stĭ năte	stubborn.
16 retaliate	rĕ'tăl'ĭ âte	to return evil for evil.
17 alumnus	ă lŭm nŭs	a male graduate.
18 infallible	ĭn făl'lĭ ble	never failing; incapable of error.
19 forcible	fôr'cĭ ble	powerful; by force. [pencils.
20 graphite	grăph'ĭte	a kind of carbon used for lead-
21 burlesque	bŭr le'sque' (lĕsk)	a ludicrous and exaggerated farce.
22 egotism	ĕ'gô tĭzm	conceit; self-importance.
23 pedigree	pĕd'ĭ gree	a line of ancestors; genealogy.
24 adept	ă dĕpt'	one well skilled in anything; an expert.
25 harangue	ha răngue' (răng)	a noisy pompous speech.

For Word Study. 1. His *harangue* was *fluent* and *forcible*, but showed more *egotism* than information.

2. He was an *adept* at tracing back *pedigrees*, his accuracy being well-nigh *infallible*.

3. The *alumni* of the college will *retaliate* by bringing charges against the trustees and faculty.

4. His book contained many errors but he was too *obstinate* to consent to a *revision*.

5. In the higher grade of pencils, only the finest *graphite* is used.

6. The amateurs gave a *burlesque* of Uncle Tom's Cabin.

Quiz. 1. What rules apply to 3, 5, 7, 14, 19?

2. Roots of 14, 20, 23.

3. Give the plural of 17.

LESSON 67.

1 missionary	mĭs'sion(shŭn)â ry	7 orchestra	ôr'chēs trā
2 religion	rē lĭ'gion(lĭj'ŭn)	8 rescue	rēs'cŭe
3 generous	gĕn'er oŭs	9 geranium	gē rā'nĭ ŭm
4 harbor	hār'bor	10 attempt	ât tēmt'
5 racing	rā'cing	11 happen	hăp'pen
6 stomach	(stŭm'ak)	12 canoe	ca noe' (nōō)
13 steelyard	stēēl'yārd	a device for weighing.	
14 monopolize	mō nōp'o lize	to assume an exclusive control of.	
15 literary	lĭt'er â ry	pertaining to literature.	
16 stagnant	stăg'nânt	not running in a stream, hence impure or foul.	
17 standard	stănd'ard	a unit of measure; having a recognized value.	
18 bodily	bōd'ĭ ly	pertaining to the body.	
19 pendulum	pĕn'dŭ lŭm	a swinging rod. [one sound.	
20 diphthong	diph'(dĭf) thong	two vowels combined to indicate	
21 doxology	dōx ōl'o gy	a hymn or chant of praise.	
22 steward	stew'(stŭ)ard	a superintendent of cooking in ships, clubs, hotels, etc.	
23 mortgage	mōrt'(môr) gāge	a contract of property guaranty.	
24 photography	phō tōg'rā phy	art of making photographs.	
25 eminent	ēm'ĭ nĕnt	of high rank and worthiness.	

For Word Study. 1. The company sought to *monopolize* the trade in *standard steelyards*.

2. The ship had an excellent *steward* who looked after our *bodily* needs.

3. The *pendulum* was invented by Galileo, an eminent Italian philosopher.

4. On the *mortgaged* land was a large body of *stagnant* water.

5. In proper *diphthongs*, both vowels are sounded as ou in out, or oi in boil.

6. The services were closed by the singing of the *doxology*.

7. *Photography* has been defined as the art of making mediocrity look like genius.

8. Arnold was an *eminent literary* critic.

Quiz. 1. Roots of 1, 15, 17, 19, 21, 24

2. Give dictionary study to 11, 23, 25.

LESSON 68.

1 license	lī'cense	7 audience	au'di'ence
2 formal	fōrm'al	8 coward	cow'ard (ērd)
3 canary	cā nā'ry	9 disagreeable	dīs a grēē'a ble
4 mimic	mīm'ic	10 legal	lē'gal
5 process	prōç'ess	11 attach	ăt tăch'
6 separate	sēp'a rāte	12 erase	ē rāse'

13 pacify	pāç'i fy	to satisfy; to make peaceful.
14 balcony	bāl'cō ny	a projecting platform; a gallery.
15 calligraphy	cāl lig'rā phy	elegant penmanship.
16 insolence	in'sō lence	impudence.
17 licorice	lic'ō rice	a medicinal herb.
18 physical	phys'(fiz)i cal	material; relating to the body.
19 defamation	dēf a mā'tion	slander.
20 mercury	mēr'cū ry	a heavy liquid metal; quicksilver.
21 initial	in i'tial (shāl)	beginning; first letter of a name.
22 lichen	lī'ehēn	a kind of fungus.
23 involve	in volve'	to include; to implicate.
24 callous	cāl'loūs	hard; unfeeling.
25 phosphorus	(fōs'fōr ūs)	a luminous elementary substance.

For Word Study. 1. He was angered at the clerk's *insolence*, but we succeeded in *pacifying* him.

2. The construction of the *balcony* will *involve* much additional labor.

3. The *physical* laboratory was provided with both *mercury* and *phosphorus*.

4. In his *initial* lessons the professor showed us some microscopic views of *lichens*.

5. The editor became *involved* in a suit for *defamation* of character.

6. The business world wants plain writing, not fancy *calligraphy*.

7. He applied to the *calloused* spot a poultice of *licorice* root.

Quiz. 1. Form derivatives from 4, 10, 11, 12.

2. Name other words formed from the same roots as 7, 13, 18, 21, 23.

LESSON 69.

1 flannel	flăn'nel	7 squabble	squăb'ble
2 handkerchief	(hăn'ker chif)	8 pumpkin	pŭmp'kin (not pŭnk'in)
3 mortar	môr'tar	9 diligence	dil'î gence
4 cabbage	căb'bage	10 answerable	ăn'swer (sēr) a ble
5 innocence	în'nô cence	11 piano	pī ăn'o
6 authority	ău thôr'î ty	12 habit	hăb'it
13 routine	rou tine (rōō teen')	a regular course of procedure.	
14 navigable	năv'î gā ble	capable of being navigated.	
15 revival	rē vîv'al	a renewal.	
16 debtor	dēbt'(dēt) or	one who owes; one who or that which is charged. [fice.	
17 installation	în stal lă'tion	ceremonious induction into of-	
18 propagate	prôp â gâte	to produce by breeding.	
19 metaphor	mět'â phor (fēr)	a figure of speech.	
20 hypnotize	hŭp'no tize	to control by hypnotism.	
21 bureau	bŭ'reau (rō)	a chest of drawers; an official department.	
22 allusion	ăl lŭ'sion (zhŭn)	reference to; a hint.	
23 monitor	môn'i tor	a guide or adviser; a war vessel.	
24 heresy	hēr'e sy	something contrary to accepted truth.	
25 genial	gēn'ial (yal)	jovial; sunny in disposition.	

For Word Study. 1. The *installation* of the officers is a part of the regular *routine* of business.

2. The shallow bay was not *navigable* even for the little *monitors*.

3. There was a *revival* of the attempt to *propagate* potatoes from the seed.

4. In calling his opponent a grasshopper, his *metaphor* conveyed an *allusion* to the readiness with which he jumps from one opinion to another.

5. The *genial* doctor was very easy on his *debtors*.

6. A special *bureau* was created in the church for the investigation of *heresy* charges.

7. To allege that one was *hypnotized* is not a legal excuse for crime.

Quiz. 1. Can you define and pronounce *coupe*, *asphalt*, *boulevard*, *museum*, *dessert*, *depot*, *apparatus*?

LESSON 70.

1 congregation	côn grê gă'tion	7 cannibal	căn'nî bal
2 fitness	fît'nëss	8 diamond	(dî münd)
3 relieve	rê liève'	9 jubilee	jū'bî lee
4 panel	păn'el	10 lemon	lêm'on
5 hammock	hăm'mock	11 martyr	măr'tyr (tēr)
6 old-fashioned	ôld (făsh'n'd)	12 limit	lîm'ît
13 monopoly	mô nốp'o ly		an exclusive right or control.
14 gelatine	gêl'a tine (tîn)		animal jelly. [cess.
15 attachment	ăt tăch'ment		affection; a seizure by legal pro-
16 essence	ês'sencê		an extract; distinctive charac-
			ter of a thing.
17 rally	răl'ly		to regain health or strength; a
			partizan gathering.
18 herald	hêr'ald.		to proclaim.
19 deposition	dep ô s'tion (zîshûn)		written testimony under oath.
20 caliber	căl'i ber		size of bore in a gun; capacity
			of mind.
21 aboriginal	ăb ô rîg'i nal		primitive; native.
22 revelation	rêv e lâ'tion		that which is revealed.
23 dramatic	dră măt'ic		theatrical; vivid.
24 automatic	ău to măt'ic		self-acting; mechanical.
25 hemisphere	hêm'î sphêre		half of a sphere or globe.

For Word Study. 1. The *essence* of *monopoly* is the prevention of competition.

2. At the dinner several preparations of *gelatine* were served.

3. On the facts set forth in the *deposition* an *attachment* was issued by the court.

4. *Heralds* were sent out to proclaim that a *rally* would be held on the following day.

5. The *revelations* are very meager as to the history of America in *aboriginal* times.

6. His acting is *dramatic* but it is *automatic* rather than spontaneous.

7. In mental *caliber* our President is surpassed by no man on this *hemisphere*.

Quiz. 1. Give other words having same roots as 3, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 24.

2. Define prefixes in 1, 15, 25.

LESSON 71.

1 misfortune	mĭs fôr'tune	7 parent	pâr'ent
2 government	gòv'ern ment	8 double	(düb'l)
3 embroidery	ëm broid'er y	9 custom	cûs'tom-(tüm)
4 fortunate	fôr'tū nâte	10 legislature	lëg'is lâ tûre
5 orchard	ôr'chard	11 finisher	fĭn'ish er
6 mustache	mûs tache' (tâsh)	12 empty	ëmp'ty
13 emery	ëm'er y	a hard substance for polishing and grinding.	
14 promenade	prôm e nâde'	a walk for pleasure or display.	
15 abbey	ăb'beĭ	a monastery. [flour.	
16 gruel	grū'el	a liquid food made from meal or	
17 bullion	(bul'yŭn)	uncoined gold or silver in mass.	
18 mortify	môr'tĭ fy	to gangrene; to humiliate.	
19 bric-a-brac	brĭc'a brăc	miscellaneous curiosities.	
20 sentiment	sën'tĭ mënt	tender or noble feeling.	
21 atom	at'om	a small particle.	
22 dilemma	dĭ lëm'mâ	a difficult or doubtful choice.	
23 reprimand	rëp'rĭ mând	a sharp reproof.	
24 achieve	ă chiëve'	to gain; to accomplish.	
25 evaporate	ë văp'or âte	to change into vapor.	

For Word Study. 1. The visitors went for a *promenade* around the walls of the old *abbey*.

2. The *gruel* was almost as gritty as if it were made of *emery*.

3. The popular demand for the coinage of the *bullion* was more *sentimental* than practical.

4. His failure to *achieve* success brought him a *reprimand* from the general that was very *mortifying*.

5. There is not an *atom* of sense in your collecting so much *bric-a-brac*.

6. Here was a *dilemma*: to attempt to cross the swollen stream was dangerous; to turn back meant capture.

7. The lighter the liquid, the more rapid the *evaporation*.

Quiz. 1. Form derivatives from 7, 9, 18, 20, 24, 25.

2. What rules, if any, apply to these derivatives?

3. Define the prefixes used to form them.

4. Do you mispronounce 6, 7 or 10?

LESSON 72.

1 prosperous	prōs'per ous	7 residence	rēs'idēnce
2 officer	ōf'fī cēr	8 honeysuckle	hūn'ey sūck('l)
3 rolling	rōll'ing	9 perceive	pēr cēive'
4 atmosphere	āt'mōs phēre	10 extreme	ēx trēme'
5 increase	in crēase'	11 disable	dīs ā'ble
6 movable	mov'(mōōv) a ble	12 model	mōd'el('l)
13 readiness	rēad'ī nēss	promptness; willingness.	
14 guarantee	guār an tee'	a warranty; to assure.	
15 liquidate	(līk'wī dāte)	to pay off a debt.	
16 helmet	hēl'mēt	a kind of heavy hat. [eters.	
17 calipers	cāl'ī pērs	an instrument for measuring diam-	
18 barren	bār'rēn	sterile; unfruitful.	
19 dissect	dīs sēct'	to cut into parts, to dismember.	
20 atheist	ā'thē ist	a disbeliever in God.	
21 exclamation	ēx clā mā'tion	sudden outcry or expression.	
22 manual	mān'ū āl	pertaining to the hands.	
23 above-board	ā bove-(būv')bōard	open; in plain sight.	
24 prolific	prō līf'ic	yielding abundantly.	
25 pennant	pēn'nānt	a flag.	

For Word Study. 1. He expressed his *readiness* to *guarantee* that the claim would be *liquidated* when proof of loss should be established.

2. The troops wore white *helmets* and carried a red and blue *pennant*.

3. The soil along the streams is *prolific*, but that of the hills is stony and *barren*.

4. The transaction was entirely honorable and *above-board*.

5. The dexterity of the *manual*-training pupils drew *exclamations* of delight from the visitors.

6. He *dissected* the arguments of the *atheist* point by point and laid bare every sophistry.

7. Applying the *calipers*, he found that the ball was two and one-fifth inches in diameter.

Quiz. 1. Give meaning of prefixes in 10, 11, 19.

2. How can you remember that 9 is spelled with *ei* rather than *ie*? Name two other words in this class.

3. Roots of 2, 7, 21.

LESSON 73.

1 average	ăv'er age	7 greyhound	grey'/(grā)hound
2 mandolin	măn'dô lîn	8 cushion	cush'ion (kôsh'ûn)
3 decoration	dēc o rā'tion	9 repentance	rē pēnt'ance
4 indignant	în dīg'nânt	10 prevention	prē'ven'tion
5 beginner	bē gîn'ner	11 gizzard	giz'zard
6 locomotive	lō cō mō'tīve	12 inquiry	în quīr'y
13 heliotrope	hē'lī ō trōpe	a sweet-scented flower.	
14 external	ĕx tēr'nal	on the outside.	
15 palmetto	pāl mēt'tō	a kind of palm tree.	
16 enumerate	ĕ nū'mēr āte	to number or count.	
17 diminish	dī mīn'ish	to lessen in quantity or numbers.	
18 periodical	pē rī ōd'ī cal	a regularly issued newspaper or magazine.	
19 avalanche	ăv'ā lānche	a sliding mass of snow, earth, rocks, etc.	
20 glacier	glā'cī er	a large field or stream of ice.	
21 resurrection	rēs ur rēc'tion	raising from the dead.	
22 sewerage	sew'/(sōō)er āge	discharge from a sewer.	
23 cardinal	cār'dī nal	a high official of the Roman Cath-	
24 literal	līt'er al	real. [olic church.	
25 ingenuity	în gē nū'ī ty	cleverness in design or contriv-	
		ance.	

For Word Study. 1. In the shade of the *palmetto* was a bed of *heliotropes*.

2. The circulation of the *periodical* had greatly diminished, but its suspension was due to internal rather than *external* causes.

3. While trying to reach the *glacier* the explorers were buried under an *avalanche*.

4. The *cardinal* preached on the *literal resurrection* of the body.

5. The engineer's plan for disposing of the city's *sewerage* showed much *ingenuity*.

6. Before the judge began to *enumerate* the charges, the interest in the criminal began to *diminish*.

Quiz. 1. What two rules are illustrated in 5?

2. Give roots for 3, 6, 17, 24.

3. Name other words based on these roots.

4. Meaning of suffix in 15?

LESSON 74.

1 local	lō'cal	7 pencil	pěn'cīl
2 cider	cī'der	8 program or programme	prō'grām
3 decency	dē'cēn cy	9 asylum	à sy'lūm
4 oriole	ō'rī ōle	10 director	dī rēct'or
5 doctor	dōc'tor (tēr)	11 enterprise	ēn'ter prīse
6 merriment	mēr'rī mēnt	12 people	pēo'ple
13 original	ō rīg'ī nal	in or at the beginning; not copied or imitated.	
14 subsequent	sūb'sē quēnt	happening after.	
15 bazar or bazaar	bā zār'	a fair for the sale of goods.	
16 declamation	dēc lā mā'tion	recitation of speeches as a school exercise.	
17 plurality	plū rāl'ī ty	the greater number.	
18 responsible	rē spōn'sī ble	answerable, accountable.	
19 glucose	glū'cōse	a kind of sugar and a syrup made from it.	
20 extraordinary	ex tra ōr'dīnāry	very remarkable, strange.	
21 pronunciation	prō nūn ci (shē) ā'tion	correct utterance.	
22 miasma	mī ā's mā	malaria.	
23 illogical	īl lōg'ic al	contrary to reason or logic.	
24 anonymous	ā nōn'ŷ moūs	of unknown name or authorship.	
25 palaver	pā lāv'er	empty talk; flattery.	

For Word Study. 1. *Subsequently* he told me he never saw the *original* contract.

2. There was a lot of needless *palaver* as to whether the *bazar* should be opened with a *program* of *declamations* by pupils of the manual training school.

3. His *pronunciation* was *extraordinary* and his speech utterly *illogical*.

4. Although an *anonymous* article in a local paper charged the grocer with being *responsible* for the sale of sugar adulterated with *glucose*, he was elected to the council by a *plurality* of seventy votes.

5. The low country near the coast is deadly with *miasma*.

Quiz. 1. Roots of 1, 8, 16, 21, 23.

2. What rule applies to 6, 18, 21?

3. Study 14, 15, 24, 25, in the dictionary.

LESSON 75—REVIEW.

Be able to spell, pronounce, divide, mark and give meaning of these words:

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1 subordinate | 26 revelation |
| 2 recital | 27 emery |
| 3 litigation | 28 promenade |
| 4 amateur | 29 bullion |
| 5 develop | 30 bric-a-brac |
| 6 bilious | 31 achieve |
| 7 deceit | 32 evaporate |
| 8 retaliate | 33 movable |
| 9 infallible | 34 model |
| 10 alumni | 35 calipers |
| 11 geranium | 36 prolific |
| 12 monopolize | 37 decoration |
| 13 diphthong | 38 diminish |
| 14 mortgage | 39 resurrection |
| 15 eminent | 40 literal |
| 16 license | 41 propagate |
| 17 disagreeable | 42 heresy |
| 18 defamation | 43 bureau |
| 19 callous | 44 diligence |
| 20 phosphorus | 45 avalanche |
| 21 flannel | 46 asylum |
| 22 diligence | 47 pronunciation |
| 23 routine | 48 anonymous |
| 24 panel | 46 bazar |
| 25 gelatine | 50 responsible |

LESSON 76.

1 really	rē'al ly	7 reason	rēa'son
2 gymnastics	gŷm nās'tics	8 drainage	drāin'āge
3 embarrass	ēm bār'rass	9 sincere	sīn cēre'
4 gingham	gīng'ham (ām)	10 either	ēi'ther
5 deposit	dē pōs'it	11 detach	de tách'
6 minute	mīn'ute (īt)	12 gipsy	gĭp'sy
13 orthodox	ōr'thō dōx		correct in doctrine.
14 stereopticon	stē rē ōp'tī cōn		a magic lantern.
15 duplicate	dū'plī cāte		two fold, double.
16 faculty	fāc'ul ty		teaching force of a college; special capability.
17 bias	bī'ās		cornerwise; prejudice.
18 oscillate	ōs'cīl lāte		to swing back and forth.
19 assassin	ās sās'sīn		one who kills by secret assault.
20 mercenary	mēr'cē nāry		acting for money only; sordid.
21 dimension	dī mēn'sion (shŭn)		size, extent.
22 capsule	cāp'sŭle		a small cell of gelatin for enclosing medicine.
23 bayonet	bāy'ō nēt		a weapon for attachment on a gun.
24 phrenology	phrē nōl'o gy		science of the brain, craniology.
25 fabric	fāb'rĭc		any manufactured cloth.

For Word Study. 1. The lecture on *phrenology* was illustrated with a *stereopticon*.

2. It was charged that certain members of the *faculty* were *mercenary* to the point of greed; also that some of their teachings were not *orthodox*.

3. If the *dimensions* of the pendulum are given, it is easy to find the time of its *oscillations*.

4. The *assassin* proved to be a soldier who had entered the house by means of a *duplicate* key, and attacked his victim with a *bayonet*.

5. A *fabric* of that figure does not look well when cut on the *bias*.

6. Two of the *capsules* contained morphine and one, quinine.

Quiz. 1. Are you sure that you usually pronounce correctly *dance*, *half*, *ask*, *pass*, *coop* and *soot*?

2. Can you name other words having the same roots as 5, 11, 13, 15, 25?

LESSON 77.

1 balsam	bạl'săm	7 offensive	of fên'sive
2 pursue	pư' sūe'	8 camel	căm'el
3 felon	fêl'on	9 linnet	lîn'net
4 horse-shoeing	hôrse'-shoe ing	10 incident	yn'cỉ dểnt
5 ascension	às cẻn'siẻn(shủn)	11 inherit	yn hẻ'ỉt
6 philosophy	phỉ lỏ's'ỏ phy	12 captain	cấp'tain(tỉn)
13 audacity	au dắc'ỉ ty		reckless daring; impudence.
14 rectify	rẻc'tỉ fy		to correct.
15 adjuster	ăd jủt'er		one who adjusts or settles.
16 furlough	fủr'lẻugh (lỏ)		a soldier's leave of absence.
17 electrotpe	e lẻc'trẻ type		a plate for printing and its im-
18 facsimile	fắc sỉm'ỉ lẻ		an exact copy. [pression.
19 lyceum	ly cẻ'um		a literary society.
20 exonerate	ẻx(ẻgz)ỏn'er ătẻ		to acquit; to free from blame.
21 gypsum	gỷp'(jỉp)sủm		a mineral containing lime.
22 deputize	đẻp'ủ tẻzẻ		to appoint as a deputy.
23 vestige	vẻs'tẻgẻ		a visible trace or sign.
24 bonus	bỏ'nủ		extra-compensation.
25 asphaltum	ăs'phắl'tủm		mineral tar, or bitumen.

For Word Study. The *adjuster* had the *audacity* to refuse to *rectify* his error.

2. The *electrotpe* plates are *facsimile* reproductions of the original drawings.

3. Major Winfield, who is home on a *furlough*, will deliver an address at the *lyceum*.

4. As he had been duly *deputized* to act as constable, the court *exonerated* him from the charge of assault in arresting the prisoners.

5. With the exception of a few specimens of *gypsum* and *asphaltum*, not a *vestige* of my mineral collection is left.

6. For selling the bonds he was given a *bonus* of one thousand dollars.

Quiz. 1. Form two words each from *civis*, *malus*, *clamere*, *finis*, *dicere*.

2. Why is the *e* not dropped in 4?

3. Do you pronounce 19 and 20 correctly?

LESSON 78.

1 product	pröd'üct	7 violet	ví'ô lét
2 toiler	toil'er	8 fatten	fät'ten (t'n)
3 sinew	sín'ew (ü)	9 eclipse	e clipse' (clips)
4 prophecy	pröph'e cy	10 tansy	tän'sy
5 Sabbath	Säb'bath	11 volume	völ'ume (yüm)
6 carriage	cär'riage (rĭj)	12 compromise	cöm'prö mĭse
13 ambiguous	äm big'ti ous	not clear in meaning.	
14 valet	väl'ët (or. väl'ä)	a body-servant; a lackey.	
15 tissue	tīs'süe	a woven fabric; texture.	
16 sepulcher	sëp'ul cher (kër)	a tomb.	
17 renegade	rën'e gäde	a traitor or apostate; a deserter.	
18 zo-ology	zō öl'o gy	the science of animals.	
19 pepsin	pep'sin	a medical substance extracted from the gastric juice of the stomach.	
20 abbreviation	äb brē vĭ ä'tion	shortening or abridgement.	
21 warrant	war'rant	a commission giving authority.	
22 proclamation	pröc lä mä'tion	an official public announcement.	
23 sanction	(sänk'shun)	approval. [potash, etc.	
24 alkali	äl'kä li	a caustic substance like soda,	
25 superficial	sū per fi'cial (fish'l)	pertaining to the surface; mentally shallow.	

For Word Study. 1. His *valet* was a *renegade* French soldier who, upon the *proclamation* of war, had deserted his regiment.

2. His argument is *superficial* and many of his sentences so *ambiguous* as to be unintelligible.

3. It was a fabric of most delicate *tissue* and said to have been taken from a Persian *sepulcher*.

4. The issuing of the *warrant* did not have the governor's *sanction*.

5. He learned while studying *zo-ology* that *pepsin* is not an *alkali*.

6. Every *abbreviation* should be followed by a period.

Quiz. 1. Roots of 1, 20, 22, 25.

2. Meaning of prefixes in 13, 22, 25.

3. What rules apply to 6, 8, 12?

4. Do you mispronounce 3 or 14?

LESSON 79.

1 epilepsy	ěp'i lěp sŷ	7 scoundrel	scoun'drəl
2 chrysanthemum	chrys ăn'thě mŭm	8 clearness	clear'ness
3 probable	prŏb'a ble	9 edgewise	ědġe'wġse
4 biscuit	bġs'cuit (kġt')	10 prejudice	prġj'ŭ dġce'
5 wasting	wăst'ing	11 suction	sŭc'tion
6 vomit	vŏm'ġt	12 umbrella	ŭm brġl'la
13 tillable	tġll'a ble		arable.
14 symmetrical	sŷm mġt'ri cal		the parts in due proportion.
15 corporation	cŏr pŏ ră'tion		a stock company.
16 superfluous	su pġr'flŭ ous		unnecessary.
17 variable	vă'rġ a ble		changeable.
18 durable	dŭ'ra ble		lasting.
19 trinity	trġn'i ty		union of three in one.
20 delirious	dġ lġr'ġ ous		wandering in mind; light-headed.
21 transitive	trăn'sġ tive		passing over to an object.
22 bituminous	bġ tŭ'mġ noŭs		containing bitumen.
23 suffice	sŭf fġce'(fġz)		to be enough, sufficient.
24 classify	clăs'sġfy		to arrange in classes; to systemize.
25 maintenance	măġn'tġ nănce		support.

For Word Study. 1. There are good veins of *bituminous* coal, and there is enough *tillable* land for the *maintenance* of a large population.

2. The directors of the *corporation* decided that the purchases were *superfluous* at this time as there was already enough *durable* material on hand to *suffice* for several months of operation.

3. Verbs are *classified* into *transitive* and intransitive.

4. The patient's pulse was *variable* and he had been *delirious* for several hours.

5. The great body of Christians hold to the doctrine of the *trinity*.

Quiz. 1. Use in sentences *litigation*, *recital*, *retaliate*, *adept*, *infallible*.

2. Give other words having same roots as 3, 17, 21, 23, 24.

3. What rules apply to 5 and 17?

LESSON 80.

1 weasel	(wē'z'l)	7 substance	süb'stance
2 vehicle	vē'hī cle	8 watery	wə'ter y
3 affair	ăf fâir'	9 sauciness	sau'cī nēss
4 messenger	mēs'sen ger	10 youthful	youth'ful
5 consumption	con sump'tion	11 shaving	shāv'ing
6 elder	ěl'der	12 whichever	whīch ēv'er
13 edition	ē dī'tion	whole number of copies printed at one time.	
14 surmise	sūr mīse'	to guess; to conjecture.	
15 tackle	(tăk'l)	apparatus for moving or lifting; to lay hold of.	
16 violence	vī'ō lēnce	great force. [fixed.	
17 crystallize	crÿs'tal lize	to form into crystals; to become	
18 senior	sēn'ior (yēr)	an elder or superior. [less.	
19 infinite	īn'fī nīte	unlimited in power or extent, bound-	
20 valor	văl'or (er)	bravery. [generous.	
21 royal	roy'ăl	pertaining to a king or queen; noble;	
22 element	ěl'ē mēnt	an essential part. [profitable.	
23 bonanza	bō năn'zā	a rich mine; anything that is very	
24 community	com mū'nīty	all the people in a given locality.	
25 wanton	wăn'ton	without excuse; reckless.	

For Word Study. 1. We *surmised* that a certain *element* of the *community* would resort to *violence*.

2. The book proved a *bonanza*, an *edition* of fifty thousand being exhausted in less than a month.

3. The colonel, who was my *senior* by ten years, was a man of *royal* character and unquestionable *valor*.

4. The forms of the *crystallizing* process are *infinite* in number.

5. To *tackle* the enraged brute was an act of *wanton* bravado.

Quiz. 1. Form derivatives from 7, 20, 21, 25.

2. Show that 17 is an instance of one rule and an exception to another.

3. Are you *sure* you know how to pronounce *interested*, *opponent*, *horizon*, *debris*, *mirage*, and *slough* (a mire)?

LESSON 81.

1 envelop	ĕn vĕl'op	7 wholesome	whōle'some
2 sycamore	sŷc'a mōre	8 valley	vāl'ley
3 tolerable	tōl'er a blĕ	9 sufficient	sŷf fĭ'cient (shĕnt)
4 wrathful	wrāth'ful	10 associate	as sō'ci (shĕ) āte
5 mastiff	mās'tiff	11 umpire	ŭm'pĭre
6 triangle	tri'ān gle	12 truant	trŭ'ant
13 blasphemy	blās'phĕ my	impious irreverence.	
14 cupola	cŭ'po lā	a rounded roof or small dome.	
15 editorial	ĕd i tō'ri al	a leading article by an editor.	
16 abstain	āb stāin'	to refrain from.	[tion.
17 vibration	vi brā'tion	moving back and forth; oscillating.	
18 copious	cō'pĭ oŭs	plentiful; overflowing.	
19 parole	pā rōle'	promise; word of honor.	[cake.
20 wafer	wā'fer	a small disk of dried paste; a thin	
21 speculator	spĕc'u lā tor	one who buys to win profits through	
		a rise in prices.	
22 beauteous	beau' (bū) tĕ oŭs	full of beauty, beautiful.	
23 conciliate	con cĭl'y āte	to placate; to pacify.	[with.
24 accessory	āc cĕs'sō ry	an accomplice; belonging to or	
25 equipped	ĕ quĭp'ped (quĭpt)	supplied.	

For Word Study. 1. To put so hideous a *cupola* on a church almost amounted to *blasphemy*.

2. By the terms of his *parole* he must *abstain* from liquor for a year.

3. The *editorial* is *copious* in words, but barren in ideas.

4. The machine is fully *equipped* with various *accessories* to check *vibration*.

5. To *conciliate* the king, Wolsey presented him with some *beauteous* tapestries and paintings.

6. Envelopes were formerly sealed with *wafers*.

7. The *speculator* invested his money in mining-stock.

Quiz. 1. Form two words each from *credere*, *ducere*, *jus*, and *vertere*.

2. What rule applies to 25?

3. Why does Rule II not apply in forming plural of 8?

4. Do you pronounce 24 correctly?

LESSON 82.

1 hardware	hărd'wâre	7 somewhere	(sum'hwâr)
2 salary	săl'a ry	8 cleanliness	clĕan'li nĕss
3 tomato	tomă'to (or mă)	9 margin	măr'gin
4 almost	al'mōst	10 burial	(bĕr'ī al)
5 season	(sĕ'z'n)	11 wilderness	wil'der nĕss
6 anecdote	ăn'ĕc dōte	12 cancel	căn'cel
13 scabbard	scăb'bard (bĕrd)	a sheath for a sword.	
14 varied	vă'ried	changed; altered.	
15 remorseful	rĕ mōrse'ful	feeling pain on account of guilt.	
16 sophistry	sōph'ist ry	unsound reasoning.	
17 melancholy	mĕl'ăn chōl y	excessive sadness.	
18 synopsis	sŷn ōp'sis	a summary.	
19 usury	(ū'zhū rī)	illegal or excessive interest.	
20 bereavement	bĕ rĕave'mĕnt	loss of a friend or relative through death.	
21 aggravating	ăg'gră vā'ting	making worse.	
22 vindicate	vīn'dī cāte	to defend successfully; to justify.	
23 utilize	ū'til ize	to make use of.	
24 cabinet	căb'ī nĕt	an advisory council of a ruler.	
25 acclimate	ăc clī'māte	to become habituated to a climate.	

For Word Study. 1. The style of *scabbard varied* with the costliness of the sword.

2. After his *bereavement* he was *melancholy* and *remorseful*.

3. In attempting to *vindicate* himself by these shallow *sophistries*, he was only *aggravating* the public distrust of his sincerity.

4. The president laid before his *cabinet* a *synopsis* of the state laws against *usury*.

5. Livingstone *utilized* this delay in getting *acclimated* and in learning the language of the natives.

Quiz. 1. Form derivatives from 2, 12, 19 and 22.

2. Use in sentences *negotiable*, *obnoxious*, *disposal*, *inference*, *anticipate*.

3. Do you mispronounce 25?

NOTE:—Anticipate is often incorrectly used for *hope*.

LESSON 83.

1 commencement	com mence'ment	7 always	al'wāys
2 baptize	bāp tize'	8 consequence	cōn'sē quēnce
3 sweater	swēat'er	9 pansy	pān'sŷ
4 wigwam	wīg'wam (wōm)	10 preface	prēf'ace
5 proper	prōp'er	11 ceaseless	cēase'lēss
6 sassafras	sās'sa frās	12 suppose	sūp pōse'
13 vivid	vīv'id	bright; intense; real.	
14 cavalry	cāv'al ry	mounted soldiers.	
15 arouse	a rouse' (rowz)	to wake up; to excite.	
16 accustom	ac cūs'tom	to make familiar with.	
17 benzine	bēn zine' (zēēn)	an inflammable liquid.	
18 aniline	ān'i line (lēēn)	a chemical substance from which dyes are obtained.	
19 metallic	mē tāl'lic	pertaining to metal.	
20 tracing	trā'cing	following up; tracking.	
21 cordially	(kōr'jāl ly)	heartily.	
22 shilling	shil'ling	an English coin.	
23 famous	fā'mōūs	celebrated; noted.	
24 cleaver	clēav'er	a chopping knife used by butchers.	
25 vermin	vēr'mīn	noxious animal pests, as rats, mice, fleas, etc.	

For Word Study. 1. He *aroused* his audience with a most *vivid* description of the *cavalry* charge.

2. While working in the *aniline* laboratory, we became *accustomed* to the odor of *benzine*.

3. In *tracing* the career of Jay Gould, the *famous* financier, we learn that he made his first money at selling traps to catch *vermin*.

4. The *shilling* lacked the *metallic* ring.

5. The butcher laid down his *cleaver* and greeted us *cordially*.

Quiz. 1. Study (in the dictionary) the etymology of 13, 14, 20, 21.

2. Meaning of prefixes in 1, 10, 12, 16.

3. Write five roots a knowledge of which will help one to spell their derivatives.

LESSON 84.

1 villainous	vīl'laīn ous	7 scornful	scôrn'ful
2 treachery	trēach'er y	8 wager	wā'ger
3 climber	climb'er	9 personal	pēr'son al
4 acid	ăç'id	10 abroad	a broād'
5 peaceable	pēace'a ble	11 viper	vī'per
6 writing	writ'ing	12 correction	côr rec'tion

13 suffocate	sŭf'fo cate	to smother.
14 symbol	sŭm'bol	a sign.
15 aristocratic	ar is tō crăt'ic	haughty; exclusive.
16 accomplice	ăc côm'plice	a partner in crime.
17 maternal	mă tēr'nal	relating to a mother.
18 tradition	tră dī'tion (dīsh'n')	a belief transmitted from generation to generation.
19 attendant	ăt tēnd'ant	one who attends or accompanies.
20 congress	côn'grēss	a gathering of representatives.
21 wilfully	wil'ful ly	self-determined.
22 acclamation	ăc cla mă'tion	a shout of approval or assent.
23 copyist	cōp'y ist	an imitator; a transcriber.
24 suspicion	sŭs pī'cion	distrust. [baser substance.
25 adulterate	a dŭl'ter āte	to debase by admixture with a

For Word Study. 1. At the hospital fire several of the *attendants* were almost *suffocated*.

2. His *accomplice* in the crime was a young man of *aristocratic* rearing.

3. The candidate for *congressman* was nominated by *acclamation*.

4. His *maternal* grandfather had been a sea captain, and there was a neighborhood *tradition* that he had also been a smuggler.

5. We had a *suspicion* that the sugar was *adulterated* with glucose.

6. He charged that the *copyist* had *wilfully* neglected to record the correct *symbols*.

Quiz. 1. Roots of 18, 19, 20, 22.

2. Why does Rule I not apply to 5?

3. Why does Rule II not apply to 23?

LESSON 85.

1 accuse	ác cūse'	7 porcupine	pôr'cū pine
2 whalebone	whāle'bōne	8 soften	(sôf''n)
3 lonesome	lōne' some (sum)	9 whipping	whîp'ping
4 torpedo	tor pē'do	10 sneaking	snēak'ing
5 syringe	sŷr'inge	11 union	ūn'ion (yūn)
6 toward	tō'ward (ard)	12 parrot	pār'rot
13 transform	trāns fôrm'	to change the form of. [spite. poison, especially of a serpent; false swearing.	
14 venom	vēn'om		
15 perjury	pēr'jū ry	inexpressible; unspeakable. grief; heavy sorrow or misfortune.	
16 unutterable	ūn ūt'ter a ble		
17 affliction	āf flîc'tion	one before another, as horses in single file instead of abreast.	
18 tandem	tān'dem		
19 capacity	cā pāc'i ty	contents; capability. [ment. a receipt or other evidence of pay.	
20 voucher	vouch'er		
21 abolish	ā bōl'ish	to do away with; to discontinue. the art of vocal expression.	
22 elocution	ēl ō cū'tion		
23 treason	trēa'son (trē'z'n)	disloyalty. [fect of poison. a medicine to counteract the ef- faithless; perfidious.	
24 antidote	ān'ti dōte		
25 treacherous	trēach'er ous		

For Word Study. 1. From a loyal friend, the old chief was *trans-
formed* into a *treacherous* enemy with a *capacity* for any *treason*.

2. He felt an *unutterable* longing to be free from his *affliction*.
3. There is no known *antidote* for the *venom* of the rattlesnake.
4. His *perjury* was proved through an examination of the *vouchers*.
5. The course in *elocution* is to be *abolished*.
6. There were several *tandem* turn-outs in the parade.

Quiz. 1. Distinguish between the terms *digraph* and *diphthong*. Il-
lustrate by means of words in this lesson.

2. Name derivatives from 1, 11, 14, 23.
3. Meaning of suffixes and prefixes in 16 and 17.

LESSON 86—REVIEW.

Prepare yourself to spell, pronounce, mark, and illustrate the use of the following words:

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1 embarrass | 26 sycamore |
| 2 gingham | 27 envelop |
| 3 stereopticon | 38 cupola |
| 4 oscillate | 29 conciliate |
| 5 mercenary | 30 accessory |
| 6 shoeing | 31 varied |
| 7 inherit | 32 melancholy |
| 8 facsimile | 33 aggravating |
| 9 exonerate | 34 utilize |
| 10 vestige | 35 acclimate |
| 11 Sabbath | 36 sassafras |
| 12 compromise | 37 aniline |
| 13 renegade | 38 metallic |
| 14 sepulcher | 39 ceaseless |
| 15 abbreviate | 40 accustom |
| 16 alkali | 41 villainous |
| 17 chrysanthemum | 42 peaceable |
| 18 prejudice | 43 attendants |
| 19 suffice | 44 acclamation |
| 20 symmetrical | 45 copyist |
| 21 vehicle | 46 syringe |
| 22 surmise | 47 venom |
| 23 crystallize | 48 abolish |
| 24 senior | 49 antidote |
| 25 infinite | 50 perjury |

LESSON 87.

1 threaten	thrēat'en	7 wrapper	wrăp'per
2 scarcely	scārce'ly	8 sociable	sō'cia (shà) ble
3 wetting	wēt'ting	9 ocean	o'cean (shan)
4 exceed	ēx ceed'	10 sufferer	sŭf'fer er
5 valentine	văl'en tine	11 examine	ex âm'ine
6 arrival	ar ri'val	12 billiards	bĭl'liards(yērdz)
13 totally	tō'tally	entirely.	
14 strata	strā'tā	layers of rock formation.	
15 utterance	ŭt'ter ance	speech; something said.	
16 superfine	sŭ'per fine	most fine; of surpassing quality.	
17 barytone	băr'ŷ tōne	a middle male voice; a barytone singer.	
(or baritone)			
18 acceptance	ăc cēpt'ance	assent, agreement to.	
19 usage	ŭs'ăge	general custom or practice.	
20 surgical	sŭr'ģi cal	pertaining to surgery.	
21 brimstone	brĭm'stōne	the hard form of sulphur.	
22 testator	tēs tā'tor	the maker of a will.	
23 tasteful	tāste'ful	in accordance with good taste. [tute.	
24 alternate	ăl tēr'nate	following each other by turns; a substi-	
25 vanquish	(văng'kwish)	to defeat.	

- For Word Study.** 1. They *totally* failed to comprehend his *utterance*.
 2. Limestone *strata* lie above the coal deposits.
 3. Both the tenor and *barytone* wore *tasteful* dress suits of *superfine* broadcloth.
 4. A word or phrase is slang until it wins *acceptance* through general *usage*.
 5. As a reason for making his will, the *testator* explained that he was to undergo a dangerous *surgical* operation.
 6. *Brimstone* is common in volcanic regions.
 7. In the wars that followed, the Austrians were *vanquished alternately* by the French and the Prussians.

Quiz. 1. Name words based on the roots; *ferre*, *verus*, *scribere*, *metron*, *vivere*.

2. Can you name the roots of *deposit*, *December*, *military*, *university*, *intention*?

3. Do you mispronounce 14 or 25?

LESSON 88.

1 spirit	spîr'it	7 mental	mên'tal
2 serviceable	sêr'vice a ble	8 bouquet	(bōō kā')
3 collectible	cōl lēct'i ble	9 tomahawk	tōm'a hāwk
4 silly	sîl'y	10 stammer	stām'mer
5 banner	băn'ner	11 polish	pōl'ish
6 plover	plōv'er	12 temperance	tēm'per ance
13 transferable	trāns fēr'a ble	conveyable; negotiable.	
14 menace	mên'ace	a threat.	
15 wrangle	(rāng'g'l)	an angry dispute.	
16 adapted	a dāpt'ed	suited to.	
17 creditor	crēd'it or	one to whom money is owed.	
18 allowance	āl low'ance	a sum set apart; a deduction.	
19 conspiracy	con spîr'a cy	a plot to commit a crime.	
20 excitable	ex cīt'a ble	easily aroused, irritable.	
21 victorious	vîc tō'ri oūs	conquering, triumphant.	
22 unanimous	ū năn'ī moūs	agreed to by all. [cross.	
23 crucify	crû'cî fy	to put to death by nailing to a	
24 bulletin	bûl'lē tîn	a brief public announcement.	
25 vapor	vā'por	the gaseous form of a solid or liquid.	

For Word Study. 1. Some of the conspirators being *excitable* and quick-tempered, the *conspiracy* ended in a *wrangle*.

2. Since the *victorious* German army was now a serious *menace* to Paris, the crowds read the *bulletins* of the defeat with blanched faces.

3. There was a *unanimous* agreement among the *creditors* that the notes should be made *transferable*.

4. The motor was not *adapted* to the use of alcohol *vapor*.

5. It was the cruel custom of the tribe to *crucify* all thieves, making no *allowance* for the value of the thing stolen.

Quiz. 1. Name roots in 1, 3, 13, 17, 19, 22.

2. Meaning of suffixes in 12, 19, 22, 23.

3. Why is final *e* retained in forming 2?

LESSON 89.

1 satchel	săch'el	7 billion	bīl'ion (yŭn)
2 whaler	whāl'er	8 advertise	ăd'ver tîse
3 social	sō'cial (shal)	9 peaceful	pēace'ful
4 pillow	pīl'lōw	10 difficult	dīf'fī cŭlt
5 appetite	ăp'pē tîte	11 satin	săt'ĭn
6 earnest	ear' (ēr) nĕst	12 waiter	wăit'er
13 sultan	sŭl'tan	the ruler of Turkey.	
14 apparent	ăp pâr'ent	plain, evident.	
15 skeptic	skĕp'tic	an unbeliever.	
16 solar	sō'lar	pertaining to the sun.	
17 perpetuity	pēr pē tŭ'i ty	that which is endless in time.	
18 unity	ŭ'ni ty	oneness.	
19 alluring	al lŭr'ing	attracting; charming.	
20 lucid	lŭ'cid	clear; easily understood.	
21 surcingle	sŭr'cĭn gle	a girth.	
22 efficient	ef fĭ'cient (fĭsh'n't)	capable.	[nasts.
23 trapeze	tra pĕze'	a swinging bar used by gym-	
24 ordinance	ôr'dĭ nance	a religious rule; a law passed by a city council.	
25 accommodate	ăc côm'mo date	to favor, to oblige.	

For Word Study. 1. It was *apparent* that the *skeptic* had the worst of the argument with the *sultan*.

2. He is an *efficient* and *accommodating* salesman.
3. The *ordinance* grants the franchise in *perpetuity*.
4. Newton proved the *unity* of the *Solar* System in a most *lucid* demonstration.
5. He found practice on the *trapeze* most *alluring*.
6. The pack was fastened to the saddle by means of a *surcingle*.

Quiz. 1. What spelling rules apply to words in this lesson?

2. Form derivatives from 3, 9, 10, 15.
3. Name other words formed from the same roots as 8, 14, 22, 24, 25.

LESSON 90.

1 toilet	toi'let	7 yeast	yēast
2 succeed	sūc ceed'	8 whiffle-tree	whif'fle-tree
3 wickedness	wick'ed ness	9 apoplexy	ăp'o plēx y
4 tallow	tăl'low	10 tomorrow	to mōr'rōw
5 accomplish	ăc côm'plish	11 material	ma tē'ri al
6 vaccination	văc cī nă'tion	12 basin	bă'sin
13 theory	thē'o ry	a working principle.	[tion.
14 satisfactory	săt is făt'tō ry	yielding contentment or satisfac-	
15 attired	ăt tī'ed	clothed.	
16 repeal	re pēal'	to rescind or abolish.	
17 trivial	triv' i al	trifling, unimportant.	
18 warden	wă'r den	a guard or keeper.	
19 wiry	wir'y	tough, sinewy; like wire.	
20 skirmish	skir' (skēr) mīsh	a small or unimportant fight.	
21 accede	ăc cēdē'	to yield.	
22 preference	prēf'er ence	choice.	[from loss at sea.
23 salvage	săl'văge	compensation for saving property	
24 penetrate	pěn'ē trāte	to effect an entrance into; to un-	
		derstand.	
25 tournament	tour'(tōor)nă mēnt	a general contest of skill.	

For Word Study. 1. There is no perfectly *satisfactory theory* to account for electricity.

2. After a *trivial skirmish* with the *warden* and his guards, the escaped convicts were recaptured,

3. The winner of the *tournament* is that *wiry* little chap *attired* in a gray suit.

4. The legislature would not *accede* to the governor's demand for the *repeal* of the law.

5. He expressed a *preference* for Emerson, but admitted an inability to *penetrate* all of his teachings.

6. Although the ship was saved, the owners considered the *salvage* charge exorbitant.

Quiz. 1. What words in this lesson recall Rule VIII?

2. Can you pronounce correctly *coyote*, *extol*, *vehement*, *accented*?

3. Can you find out from the dictionary why there are two *p*'s in *apportion* and only one in the first syllable of *apoplexy*?

LESSON 91.

1 coffin	cōf'fin	7 scarlet	scār'lět
2 woolen	wōol'en	8 touching	toŭch'ing
3 talent	tāl'ent	9 able-bodied	a ble-bōd'ied (īd)
4 solid	sōl'id	10 rumor	ru'mor
5 whiskers	whis'kers	11 semicolon	sēm'ī cō lon
6 echo	ēch'ō	12 bruising	bruīʒ'ing
13 superstition	sū per (stīsh'ūn)	fear of the mysterious.	
14 vanish	vān'ish	to disappear.	[and camphor.
15 celluloid	cēl'lū loid	a substance made from gun-cotton	
16 cubical	cū'bī cal	shaped like a cube.	[monies.
17 solemnize	sōl'ēm nize	to perform with solemn rites or cere-	
18 chargeable	chārgē'a ble	liable to be charged or accused.	
19 assent	ās sēnt'	consent; agreement.	
20 vigorous	vīg'or ous	energetic; healthy.	
21 permissible	per mīs'sī ble	that which is permitted, allowable.	
22 anatomy	ā nāt'o my	science of structure of living things.	
23 calliope	cal lī'o pē	a musical instrument consisting of	
		steam whistles.	
24 artesian	artē'sian (zhūn)	a term applied to certain deep wells.	
25 tubular	tū'bū lar	having the form of, or consisting of	
		tubes.	

For Word Study. 1. There was an old *superstition* that the mountain would some day *vanish* from sight.

2. The goods are put up in *celluloid* boxes of a *cubical* shape.

3. He *vigorously* maintained that it was not *permissible* to consider such expenses *chargeable* to the company.

4. He refused to *assent* to the *solemnizing* of the marriage.

5. He learned when studying *anatomy* that the arteries are *tubular* and elastic.

6. Among the attractions of the park are a spouting *artesian* well and a mammoth *calliope*.

Quiz. 1. What rule is illustrated in 17?

2. Why is the *e* retained before the suffix in 18?

3. Have you been in the habit of pronouncing 15 and 23 correctly?

4. Meaning of suffix in 15.

LESSON 92.

1 cribbage	crib'bage	7 vinegar	vin'ě gar(gěr)
2 voyage	voy'age	8 auctioneer	auc tion eer'
3 cunning	cũn'ning	9 cinnamon	cĩn'nà mon
4 sparkle	spär'kle	10 drunkenness	drũnk'en ness
5 measles	mēa'sles	11 driver	driv'er
6 druggist	drũg'gist	12 upsetting	ũp sět'ting
13 longitude	lõn'gĩ tüde	distance east or west from a given meridian.	
14 aforesaid	a fõre'said(sěd)	as previously mentioned.	
15 vagabond	văg' à bönd	a worthless wanderer, a tramp.	
16 unwieldy	ũn wiěld'y	bulky, not easily handled.	
17 charitable	chăr'i tã ble	kindly; benevolent.	
18 tantalize	tăn'tã lize	to torment, to tease.	
19 anguish	(ăng'gwish)	intense pain. [human violence.	
20 tragedy	trăg'e dy	an event involving human death by	
21 evolution	ěv õ lũ'tion	the development of a higher form from a lower.	
22 cavil	căv'il	to find fault without good reason.	
23 adjoining	ăd join'ing	near to; adjacent.	
24 surpass	sũr pãss'	to exceed in quality whether good or bad.	
25 recompense	rēc'om pěnse	suitable return, compensation.	

For Word Study. 1. Fifteen degrees of *longitude* make an hour's difference of time.

2. Crossing an *adjoining* field, was a hard looking *vagabond* lugging an *unwieldy* bundle.

3. The *tragedy* caused him to suffer the keenest *anguish*.

4. It is better to face misfortune squarely than to *tantalize* one's self with vain hopes.

5. It is not *charitable* to *cavil* at the efforts of those who try but fail.

6. The philosophy of the *evolutionist* is but a poor *recompense* for the destruction of faith.

7. As an inventor, no one has *surpassed* Edison.

Quiz. 1. Analyze 16, 23, 24.

2. What rule is illustrated by 12?

3. Form derivatives from 4, 22, 24.

LESSON 93.

1 crystal	crŷs'tal	7 cruelty	crŷ'el ty
2 ruin	rŷ'in	8 accompaniment	àc còm'pa nĩ ment
3 criminal	crĩm'i nal	9 possession	põs (zès'h'n)
4 troublesome	troũb'le some	10 center	cẽn'ter
5 secretary	sēc'rě tâ ry	11 wherever	whěr'ěv er
6 whittle	whĩt'tle	12 valuable	văl'tũ a ble

13 assay	às sây'	to find the proportion of gold or silver in a given ore.
14 system	sŷs'tem	orderly arrangement, plan.
15 vocal	võ'cal	pertaining to the voice.
16 annually	ăn'nũ al ly	yearly.
17 testament	tēs'tā mēnt	a will; a division of the Bible.
18 refusal	rě fŷs'al	act of rejecting or refusing.
19 trespass	trēs'pæss	to intrude unlawfully; to transgress.
20 polar	põ'lar	pertaining to the poles, arctic.
21 delinquent	de lĩn'quent	failing in duty or obligation.
22 thoroughfare	thor'(thũr) õugh fâre	a public roadway or street.
23 convertible	con vĕrt'i ble	exchangeable. [ficial.
24 consul	cõn'sũl	a representative government of-
25 stereotype	stē'rě õ tŷpe	a plate used for printing.

For Word Study. 1. His *system* of *assaying* resulted in over-valuation of the ore.

2. *Annually* the class in *vocal* culture gave an entertainment.

3. The heirs announced their *refusal* to be present at the reading of the last will and *testament* of the deceased banker.

4. An action for *trespass* was brought on the ground that the passageway was not a *thoroughfare*.

5. It is decided to make the *delinquent* liabilities *convertible* into ten-year six per cent bonds.

6. The first news of the *polar* expedition came through the British *consul* at Hammerfest.

7. The third edition was printed from *stereotyp* plates.

Quiz. 1. Roots of 10, 15, 16, 23.

2. Meaning of suffixes in 4, 15, 16, 20.

LESSON 94.

1 supporter	sŭp pŏrt'er	7 bishop	bĭsh'ŏp
2 wagon	wăg'on	8 wholesale	whŏle'sāle
3 scorpion	scŏr'pī on	9 almond	(ă'mŭnd)
4 color	col' (cŭl)or	10 phonograph	phŏ'no grăph
5 wishfully	wĭsh'fŭlly	11 aboard	a bŏard'
6 telegram	tĕl'e grăm	12 shapeless	shāpe'lĕss
13 wriggle	wrĭg' (rĭg)gle	to squirm.	
14 depreciate	dĕ prĕ'ci (shĭ) āte	to under rate; to fall in value.	
15 pilgrim	pĭl'grĭm	one who journeys through religious zeal; a wanderer.	
16 zephyr	zĕph'yr (ĕr)	a gentle wind.	[gress.
17 senate	sĕn'āte	the upper house of the American con-	
18 bimetalism	bĭ mĕt'ăl ĭsm	the doctrine of a double metallic basis for money.	
19 prevalent	prĕv'a lent	prevailing; common.	
20 mercantile	mĕr'cān tĭle	pertaining to trade or merchandise.	
21 plateau	plā teau' (tŏ)	a high plain.	
22 typist	tĭp'ĭst	a typewriter operator.	
23 chastise	chās tĭsĕ'	to punish; to inflict pain upon.	
24 client	clĭ'ĕnt.	one who employs a lawyer.	
25 absurdity	ăb sŭrd'ĭ ty	something clearly unreasonable or inconsistent.	

For Word Study. 1. He tried to *wriggle* out of the *absurdity* into which his sophistries had led him.

2. It was held in the *senate* debate that *bimetalism* would *depreciate* the value of all forms of indebtedness.

3. As the *pilgrim* vessel dropped anchor, a gentle *zephyr* came from the shore.

4. Drouths are *prevalent* in all *plateaus*.

5. The *typist*, or typewriter, has come to be an important factor in *mercantile* operations.

6. In the altercation that followed, the lawyer undertook to *chastise* his *client*, but was restrained by the by-standers.

Quiz. 1. Name words allied in derivation to 6, 10, 14, 18, 19.

2. Why is the *e* not dropped before the suffix in 12?

3. Do you know another meaning for 16?

4. How do you pronounce *chastisement*? *Altercation*?

LESSON 95.

1 thievish	thiēv'ish	7 dyspepsia	dys pēp'si ā
2 very	vēr'y	8 welcome	wēl'come (cūm)
3 political	pō lit'i cal	9 cement	cē mēnt' or cēm'ent
4 weeding	weed'ing	10 zeros	zērōs
5 across	ā crōss'	11 travel	trāv'el
6 scholar	schōl'ar	12 medicine	mēd'i cīne
13 vigilance	vīg'i lānce		watchfulness.
14 exaggerate	ēx āg'ger āte		to overstate, to unduly enlarge upon.
15 construction	con strūc'tion		the act or process of building.
16 verify	vēr'ī fy		to establish the truth of, to confirm.
17 anarchist	ān'āreh īst		an enemy of social order.
18 upheaval	up hēav'al		a disruption; a revolution.
19 admission	ād mīs'sion		a concession of the truth.
20 existence	ex(ēgz)ist'ence		the state of being or existing.
21 collector	cōl lēct'or		one who gathers or collects.
22 surrender	sūr rēn'der		to give up, to yield or capitulate.
23 security	sē cūr'i ty		a guaranty of payment.
24 bevel	bēv'el		a surface that meets another at other than a right angle.
25 massacre	mās'sā cre (kēr)	a	wholesale killing of defenseless people.

For Word Study. 1. The *anarchist* hopes for a social *upheaval* that will end the *existence* of all law.

2. The secretary showed great *vigilance* and would adjust no bill presented by a *collector* until the account had been *verified*.

3. In the general's report is an *admission* that the *massacre* of the poor natives was wholly unjustifiable, but he maintains that the newspaper accounts were highly *exaggerated*.

4. When the note was paid the *securities* were *surrendered*.

5. The desks have oak tops with *beveled* edges, but, because of hasty *construction*, they are not durable.

Quiz. 1. Analyze 7, 16, 19.

2. Form derivatives from 8, 11, 24.

3. Give dictionary study to 17 and 22.

4. Do you mispronounce 25?

LESSON 96.

1 politics	pŏl'i tics	7 eatable	ēat'a ble
2 tassel	tās'sel	8 couple	coŭp'le (p'l)
3 waterfall	wə'ter fəll	9 allspice	əll'spice
4 tornado	tŏr nā'dŏ	10 precipice	prēc'i pice
5 warrior	wə'rrior (yēr)	11 weaver	wēav'er
6 tanning	tān'ning	12 bottom	bŏt'tom
13 vagrant	vā'grānt	a low worthless idler.	
14 visible	vīs'ī ble	within sight. [citizenship.	
15 civil	civ'īl	courteous, respectful; relating to	
16 telescope	tēl'ē scōpe	an instrument for viewing distant	
		objects.	
17 solvent	sŏl'vent	dissolvable; able to pay just debts.	
18 verbal	vērb'al	relating to words; spoken rather	
		than written, oral.	
19 pre-emption	prē ĕmp'tion	right to purchase a given tract of	
		government land.	
20 abscond	āb scōnd'	to leave secretly.	
21 sumptuary	sŭmp tū'ā ry	relating to expenses.	
22 submission	sŭb mīs'sion(mish'n)	a yielding, surrender. [severe.	
23 mitigate	mīt'i gate	to relieve, to lessen or make less	
24 assembly	ās sēm'bly	a gathering of people, an assem-	
		blage.	
25 casualty	(kāzh'u al ty)	injury or death by accident.	

For Word Study. 1. The fact that the fellow was known to the *civil* authorities as a *vagrant* did not tend to *mitigate* his offense.

2. The moons of Mars are *visible* through the largest *telescopes*.

3. Until he *absconded*, he was considered entirely *solvent*.

4. The chairman made a brief *verbal* statement of the questions to be discussed by the *assembly*.

5. The people, insisting on their right to eat and drink what they pleased, refused *submission* to these *sumptuary* laws.

6. In the rush made for the land office to file *pre-emption* claims, several *casualties* occurred.

Quiz. 1. Form derivatives from *terre*, *flamma*, *mittere* and *annus*.

2. Write five other derivatives from different roots in which there is no doubled consonant.

3. Why is the *t* doubled in *intermittent* and not in *unmitigated*?

GENERAL TEST LESSONS

LESSON 97--REVIEW

Prepare as in previous reviews:

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1 arrival | 26 artesian |
| 2 acceptance | 27 calliope |
| 3 serviceable | 28 unwieldy |
| 4 collectible | 29 tantalize |
| 5 polish | 30 tragedy |
| 6 conspiracy | 31 recompense |
| 7 unanimous | 32 accompaniment |
| 8 bulletin | 33 annually |
| 9 adapted | 34 convertible |
| 10 apparent | 35 stereotype |
| 11 surcingle | 36 delinquent |
| 12 trapeze | 37 telegram |
| 13 accommodate | 38 bimetalism |
| 14 ordinance | 39 prevalent |
| 15 efficient | 40 zephyr |
| 16 vaccination | 41 absurdity |
| 17 accede | 42 scholar |
| 18 preference | 43 medicine |
| 19 succeed | 44 vigilance |
| 20 salvage | 45 bevel |
| 21 celluloid | 46 verify |
| 22 chargeable | 47 allspice |
| 23 vigorous | 48 mitigate |
| 24 permissible | 49 casualty |
| 25 anatomy | 50 visible |

LESSON 98.

1 wrinkle	wrĭn'kle	7 afterward	ăf'ter ward (wĕrd)
2 imitate	ĭm'ĭ tātē	8 traveler	trāv'el er
3 witness	wĭt'nĕss	9 whistle	whĭs'tle ('l)
4 lodgment	lōdg'ment	10 absence	ăb'sĕnce
5 virtuous	vir'(vē)tū ous	11 electricity	ē lĕc trĭc'ĭ ty
6 saliva	sā lĭ'vā	12 cocaine	cō'cā ine

13 athlete	ăth'lĕte	one trained to feats of strength.
14 fastidious	fās tĭd'ĭ ōŭs	over particular, difficult to
15 anneal	an nĕal'	to temper; to toughen. [please.
16 condense	con dĕnse'	to reduce to small compass; to
		change from a vapor to a
17 pulverize	pŭl'ver ize	to reduce to powder. [liquid.
18 cartilage	cār'ti lāge	gristle.
19 acknowledgment	ăc knowl'(nŏl)edg mĕnt	an admission; recognition.
20 wreckage	wrĕck'āge	fragments, debris, etc. from a
		wreck.
21 typical	tĭp'ĭc al	normal, like the common type.
22 effective	ĕf fĕct'ĭve	forceful, yielding results.
23 unrivaled	ŭn rĭ'valed (vāld)	unequalled, peerless.
24 zenith	zĕ'nĭth	point directly overhead. [tial.
25 vital	vĭ'tal	living, pertaining to life; essen-

For Word Study. 1. Our half-back was a *typical*, all-round *athlete*, *unrivaled* in all college sports, and very *fastidious* as to his dress and person.

2. He had won the *acknowledgments* of science through his invention of an *effective* method of *annealing* glass.

3. We first *condensed* the liquid by evaporation, then mixed it with saltpeter that had been *pulverized* in a mortar.

4. The softening of hardened *cartilages* is a *vital* feature in this doctor's treatment.

5. The beach was strewn with *wreckage* which we could see clearly, as the moon was near the *zenith*.

Quiz. 1. Form derivatives from 13, 15, 16, 25.

2. Why is the final *l* not doubled in derivatives from 15?

3. Roots of 2, 21, 22.

4. Do you mispronounce 14?

LESSON 99.

1 spaghetti	spa ghăt'ti	7 truthful	trũth'ful
2 wrongful	wrông'ful	8 adviser	ăd viŝ'er
3 chorus	chô'rus	9 servant	sêrv'ant
4 beefsteak	beef'steāk	10 shepherd	shêp'herd (êrd)
5 cautious	caũ'tious (shũs)	11 wedding	wêd'ding
6 machine	mă chĩne'	12 bonnet	bôn'net
13 guardian	güärd'i an	a legal protector; a guard or warden.	
14 miracle	mĩr'ă cle	a supernatural event.	
15 census	cên'sũs	an official numbering of the popula-	
16 ultimate	ũl'ti mäte	final.	[tion of a country.
17 competition	côm pẽ tĩ'tion (tĩsh''n)	trade rivalry.	[a vote.
18 suffrage	sũf'frage	the expression of a right or opinion;	
19 vermilion	vêr mĩl'ion (yun)	a brilliant red.	
20 barnacle	bărnă cle	a small, shelled crustacean.	
21 continent	côn'ti nent	a grand division of the earth.	
22 transparent	trăns pâr'ent	admitting light freely.	
23 adverse	ăd'vêrse	acting against; opposite.	
24 tariff	tărfiff	a schedule of rates or duties.	
25 commission	com mĩs'sion (shũn)	pay for buying or selling; a special board or committee.	

For Word Study. 1. He held that *ultimately* all *tariffs*, or other fines levied on commerce, would be abolished, and that there would be fair trade *competition* in all the *continents*.

2. As the water was *transparent*, the *barnacles* on the ship's sides were very plainly visible.

3. They believed in *guardian* spirits and regarded every strange occurrence as a *miracle*.

4. The *commission* to investigate the *census* bureau, has rendered a report *adverse* to the census officials.

5. The advocates of women's *suffrage* wore bright *vermilion* badges.

Quiz. 1. Form derivatives from *tenere*, *minor*, *opus*, *mors*.

2. Use in sentences *bias*, *mercenary*, *facsimile*, *duplicate*.

3. Name words having the same roots as 17, 22, 25.

LESSON 100.

1 conqueror	côn'quer (ker) or	7 compass	còm'päss
2 several	sěv'er al	8 amount	a mount'
3 fencing	fěn'cing	9 today	to dāy'
4 pineapple	pīne'ăp ple	10 persuade	pěr suāde' (swād)
5 effort	ěf'fort (fěrt)	11 civilize	cīv'ıl ize
6 falsehood	fălse'hööd	12 scissors	scīs'sors (zěrz)
13 specialty	(spěsh'al ty)	the thing in which one is especially skilled.	
14 antipathy	ăn tĭp'a thy	deep dislike, aversion.	
15 substantial	sũb stăn'tial (shal)	solid, firm, real. [tical.	
16 theoretical	thě o rět'i cal	pertaining to a theory; not practical.	
17 normal	nôr'mal	natural, regular. [water.	
18 aqueduct	(ăk'wě düct)	an artificial channel for carrying a perfumed liquid. [tory.	
19 cologne	cô lōgne'(lōn)	relating to preparation, introducing correct behavior. [war.	
20 preparatory	prě păr'ă tō rĭ	skillful deception or trickery in to draw or paint a likeness of; to describe vividly.	
21 decorum	dě cō'rũm	in effect, though not in fact.	
22 strategy	străt'ě gy	material for charging fire-arms.	
23 portray	pōr trāy'		
24 virtual	vir'(vēr)'tũ al		
25 ammunition	ăm mũ nĭ'tion		

For Word Study. 1. Making a specialty of *portraying* ugliness is a *virtual* admission that the artist cannot portray beauty.

2. The general's *strategy* was all *theoretical*; in fact he seemed to feel an *antipathy* toward practical warfare.

3. *Preparatory* to increasing the city's *normal* water supply, the council decided upon the construction of a large and *substantial* *aqueduct*.

4. It is against the rules of *decorum* to use *cologne* or other perfumery in public.

5. The soldiers retreated only when out of *ammunition*.

Quiz. 1. Roots of 11, 14, 20, 21.

2. What rules apply to 3, 11, 24?

3. Name other words having the same root as 21.

LESSON 101.

1 policy	pŏl'y cy	7 scattering	scăt'ter ing
2 madam	măd'am	8 practical	prăc'ti cal
3 accommodate	ăc côm'mo dăte	9 convenience	côn vên'(yêns)
4 superior	sŭ pē'ri or	10 inflammation	in flăm măt'ion
5 weapon	wēap'on	11 spaniel	spăn'iel (yel)
6 convulsion	con vŭl'sion (shŭn)	12 wardrobe	wărd'rôbe
13 pneumatic	pneu (nŭ)măt'ic	pertaining to air or to gases generally.	
14 porous	pŏr'oŭs	having pores; permeable by fluids.	
15 trigonometry	trīg ō nŏm'ê try	the branch of mathematics which treats of angles. [fidence.	
16 assure	ăs sŭre'	to make sure; to assert with con-	
17 vacillate	văc'yl lâte	to waver or be unsteady in mind or opinion. [flames.	
18 smolder	smŏl'der	to burn slowly without smoke or	
19 atlas	ăt'lăs	a book of maps.	
20 conceive	côn cēive'	to comprehend; to originate.	
21 vacuum	văc'ŭŭm	an empty space.	
22 affable	ăf'fă ble	friendly, sociable, courteous.	
23 execute	êx'ê cŭte	to carry out or perform; to put to death legally.	
24 supplement	sŭp'plē ment	an additional part. [nent.	
25 temporary	têm'pŏ ră ry	for a short time only; not perma-	

For Word Study. 1. It was found that the *pneumatic* chamber was *porous*, and that only a *temporary vacuum* could be produced.

2. He *assured* me that he was the first to *conceive* the idea of proving the proposition by means of *trigonometry*.

3. The governor was very *affable* but assured us that he could not *vacillate* in his determination to *execute* the law.

4. The *atlas* has a *supplement* containing a list of the chief cities with their population according to the last census.

5. A hatred of the monarchy had been *smoldering* in the hearts of the people and finally broke forth into the flame of revolution.

Quiz. What rule applies to 20?

2. Form derivatives from 4, 14, 16, 20, 23.

3. Root of 13 and its meaning. Name another word formed on this root.

LESSON 102.

1 bigamy	bĭg'a my	7 battery	băt'ter y
2 scandalous	scăn'dal ous	8 theater	thĕ'ă ter
3 squirrel	squir'rel	9 sugar	(shōōg'er)
4 successful	sŭc cĕss'ful	10 witchcraft	wĭtch'crăft
5 conceal	cōn cĕal	11 asparagus	ăs păr'a gŭs
6 attendance	ăt tĕnd'ance	12 shrivel	shrĭv'el
13 carmine	căr'mĭne	a rich, red color.	
14 aggregate	ăg'grĕ gâte	the whole number.	
15 tenant	tĕn'ant	a renter.	
16 chapel	chăp'el	a small church.	
17 apartment	a părt'ment	a room.	
18 fidelity	fĭ dĕl'ĭ ty	faithfulness, loyalty.	
19 conveyance	cōn vey'(vă)ance	a vehicle; a deed.	
20 supple	sŭp'ple	limber, active.	
21 vendor	vĕnd'or	a seller.	
22 antique	ăn tique'	ancient, old-fashioned.	
23 violation	vĭ ō lă'tion	infringement; non-observance.	
24 antiquated	ăn'tĭ quă ted	old, out-of-date.	
25 brokerage	brō'ker âge	the commission charge of a broker.	

For Word Study. 1. The stock *aggregated* some two thousand shares, upon which the *brokerage* was about \$500.

2. The *apartments* were finished in *carmine* and gold, and provided with *antique* furniture of great value.

3. Both the landlord and his *tenant* usually worshipped in a *chapel* near by.

4. The *conveyance* was executed by the *vendor* and duly filed.

5. He refused to show his *fidelity* to his state by a *violation* of the federal statutes.

6. He was *antiquated* in looks and dress, but he jumped out of the vehicle as nimbly as a *supple* young fellow of eighteen.

Quiz. 1. Pronounce *banana*, *sacrifice*, *Italian*, *acoustics*, *aspirant*.

LESSON 103.

1 raspberry	răsp' (răz) berry	7 worthless	worth' (wûrth) lëss
2 fearful	fēar' fûl	8 spicy	spī'cy
3 walnut	wăl' nût	9 college	côl' lège
4 acorn	ă'corn (kērn)	10 release	rē lēase'
5 spiteful	spite' fûl	11 carrion	căr' rī on
6 serenade	sēr e năde'	12 water	wă'ter

13 mesmerism	mēs'mer ɪsm	animal magnetism.
14 apostle	a pōs'tle(pōss'l)	a leading advocate; a missionary.
15 suspense	sūs pēnsē'	anxious uncertainty. [or condition.
16 vicissitude	vī cīs'sī tūde	irregular or sudden change of fortune
17 adversity	ăd vēr sī ty	misfortune. [Supper.
18 sacrament	săc'ră ment	a solemn religious ceremony; the Lord's
19 magnanimous	măg năn'ī mōūs	great minded, generous.
20 abalone	ăb a lō'nē	the ear-shell.
21 fertility	fēr tīl'ī ty	bringing forth abundantly.
22 urgent	ūr'gent	calling for immediate attention.
23 adieu	ă dieū'	good wishes at parting; good-by.
24 magistrate	măg'is trăte	a civil officer having executive powers.
25 universal	ū nī vēr'sal	relating to the universe; general.

For Word Study. 1. After many *vicissitudes* of success and *adversity*, he set up as a sort of *apostle* of *mesmerism*.

2. The *sacraments* of the church were then administered to the dying *magistrate*, after which he bade a touching *adieu* to those about his bed side.

3. It is *urgent* that we be released from this state of *suspense*.

4. The King's *magnanimous* treatment of his enemies was *universally* praised.

5. The region is noted for the *fertility* of the little valleys opening to the sea, and for the great number of *abalones* to be found along the shore.

Quiz. 1. Roots of 17, 19, 25.

2. Use in sentences *exonerate*, *affect*, *effect*, *vestige*, *rectify*.

3. Notice the pronunciation of 4 and 13.

LESSON 104.

1 beeswax	bees'wăx	7 swindler	swĭn'dler
2 mayor	māy'or	8 chorus	eho'rŭs
3 advance	ăd vânce'	9 admittance	ăd mĭt'tance
4 thousandth	thous'andth	10 wide awake	wĭde'a wake
5 zebra	zē'bră	11 tuition	tŭ ĭ'tion (ish'n)
6 university	ŭ nĭ vēr'si ty	12 captivity	căp tĭv'i ty

13 supersede	sŭ per sēde'	to take the place of.
14 apparel	ăp pă'r'el	one's clothing or garments.
15 reluctant	rĕ lŭc'tant	unwilling. [thing.
16 equivalent	ĕ quĭv'a lĕnt	equal to, amounting to the same
17 analyze	ăn'a lŷze	to separate into component parts.
18 assailant	ăs săĭl'ant	one who attacks, or assaults.
19 epistle	ĕ pĭs'tle (pĭs'l)	a lengthy letter. [goods.
20 ad valorem	ăd vâ lŏ'rem	levied according to value of the
21 corduroy	cŏr'du roy	a ridged cotton velveteen.
22 voracious	vŏ ră'cious (shŭs)	devouring greedily, gluttonous.
23 biennial	bĭ ĕn'nĭ al	happening once in two years.
24 tyranny	tŷr'an ny	exercise of despotic power. [bers.
25 series	sĕ'rĭĕs (rĕz)	a regular succession of things or num-

For Word Study. 1. The general was *reluctant* to *supersede* his old commander.

2. His *apparel* consisted of a helmet, a hunting jacket, and *corduroy* trousers.

3. When the statements in this *epistle* are *analyzed*, it is found that they are *equivalent* to an admission that the writer had been guilty of a *series* of acts of petty *tyranny*.

4. The big bear proved a *voracious assailant*, leaving nothing of his victim but the larger bones.

5. The secretary's *biennial* report shows the amounts collected on *ad valorem* duties for 1895-6.

Quiz. 1. Roots of 6, 9, 13, 14, 23.

2. Name other words from these roots.

LESSON 105.

1 upper	üp'per	7 excel	ěx cěl'
2 suburb	süb'ûrb	8 worshiper	wor'(wûr)shîp er
3 meddler	měd'dler	9 celebrate	cěl'ě brâte
4 particle	păr'ti cle	10 cheerfully	chēēr'fûl ly
5 symptom	sŷmp'tom	11 westward	wěst'ward (wěrd)
6 agitate	ăg'i tâte	12 science	sci'ence
13 conscious	côn'scious (shûs)	cognizant, aware.	
14 defendant	dě fěnd'ant	one against whom suit is brought.	
15 delicious	dě lī'cious (līsh'ûs)	pleasing to the senses; delightful.	
16 suppress	sŷp prěss'	to overpower or subdue; to restrain or repress.	
17 casual	căs'(kăzh) ū al	coming or happening by chance.	
18 artificial	ăr tī fī'cial (fīsh'ŷl)	made or contrived by art; not natural.	
19 toboggan	tō bŏg'gan	a kind of sled for coasting.	
20 polygamy	pō lŷg'ă my	plurality of wives.	
21 acceptable	ăc cěpt'a ble	receivable; welcome.	
22 theatrical	thě ât'rīc al	pertaining to a theatre; dramatic.	
23 confederate	con fěd'er âte	an assistant; an accomplice.	
24 pleasurable	plěas'ûr â ble	giving pleasure, pleasing.	
25 anniversary	ăn nī vē'r'să rŷ	annual return of the day.	

For Word Study. 1. The *defendant* testified that the Mormon church had virtually *suppressed polygamy* in Utah.

2. The editor remarked in a *casual* way that tickets to *theatrical* entertainments were hardly *acceptable* as payment for advertising.

3. On the merchant's wedding *anniversary*, a *delicious* supper was served to the store employees.

4. The vocalist gave us a *pleasurable* entertainment, although her singing was rather *artificial*.

5. The city authorities were not *conscious* of the unsafe condition of the *toboggan* in the park.

6. It is probable that the burglar was aided by a *confederate*.

Quiz. 1. Form derivatives from 7, 12, 16, 17.

2. Find meaning and pronunciation of *glossary*, *precedence*, *chimera*, *orthoepey*, *elliptical*.

LESSON 106.

1 favorite	fā'vor ĭte	7 trowel	trow'el
2 dreadful	drēad'ful	8 lottery	lōt'ter y
3 tunnel	tūn'nel	9 telephone	tēl'e phōne
4 poison	poi'son	10 cover	cov' (cūv) er
5 wisdom	wīz'dom	11 support	sūp pōrt'
6 corrupt	cōr rŭpt'	12 tulip	tū'lĭp
13 tropical	trōp'ic al	pertaining to the tropics or torrid zone. [tome.	
14 abridgment	a brĭdg'mĕnt	a shortening or lessening; an epi-	
15 battalion	băt tăl'ion (yŭn)	a body of troops.	
16 sustenance	sŭs'tĕ nance	that which nourishes or sustains.	
17 worthily	wor'(wŭr) thĭ ly	excellently; deservingly.	
18 brocade	brō cāde'	a rich cloth with raised worked designs in silk or gold thread.	
19 voluntary	vōl'ŭn tā ry	of one's free will; without compulsion or suggestion.	
20 ebony	ĕb'ō ny	a hard tropical wood of a dark color.	
21 alpaca	āl pāc'ā	wool of the alpaca and the cloth made from it.	
22 conjunction	cōn jŭnc'tion	state of being united; a joining word.	
23 peril	pĕr'ĭl	great danger.	
24 antedate	ăn'te dāte	to date from or set back the date.	
25 feasible	fĕa'sĭ ble	capable of being done; practicable.	

For Word Study. 1. The colonel found that it was not *feasible* to depend on *tropical* fruits for the *sustenance* of the *battalion*.

2. The queen was seated on a throne of *ebony* inlaid with gold, and she was *worthily* gowned in a flowing mantle of finest *alpaca* trimmed with rich *brocade*.

3. In *conjunction* with his partner, he made a *voluntary* assignment for the benefit of the creditors.

4. The original contract was a ten-page document, but a two-page *abridgment* of it was drawn up on July 1, and *antedated* to June 10.

5. The falling timbers placed the firemen's lives in constant *peril*.

Quiz. 1. Define (or illustrate in sentences) *valet*, *renegade*, *superficial*, *ambiguous*, *durable*.

2. What spelling rules apply to *folios*, *polarize*, *business*, *japanning*, *coming*, *relieve*?

LESSON 107.

1 uncle	ŭn'cle (ŭnk'l)	7 sunbeam	sŭn'bēam
2 mackerel	măck'er el	8 alarming	ă lărm'ing
3 sinner	sĭn'ner	9 pneumonia	pneu (nū) mō'nia
4 vessel	vēs'sel	10 eavesdropper	ēaves'drōp per
5 practice	prăc'tice	11 affection	ăf fēc'tion
6 curiosity	cū ri ōs'ī ty	12 starving	stărv'ing
13 cameo	căm'ē ō	a small relief carving.	
14 slothful	slōth'ful	slow, sluggish, lazy.	
15 enforce	ĕn fōrce'	to give force to; to compel.	
16 cavern	căv'ĕrn	a cave.	
17 charade	ĉha răde'	a verbal game or puzzle.	
18 aperture	ăp'er tŭre	an opening or passage.	
19 accidental	ăc cĭ dĕn'tal	happening by chance.	[crime.
20 confession	con fĕs'sion	acknowledgment of a fault, debt, or	
21 abhor	ăb hōr'	to detest, to loathe.	
22 transaction	trăns ăc'tion	a business affair; performance.	
23 verdict	vĕr'dĭct	finding of a jury.	[finding.
24 criticism	crĭt'ī cism	a judicious opinion as to merit; fault-	
25 adult	a dŭlt'	a grown person.	

For Word Study. 1. The set in her ring was a *cameo* profile of her father.

2. In business *transactions* he was too careless and *slothful* to *enforce* his just claims.

3. This beautiful *cavern* could be entered only by a small *aperture* whose discovery was quite *accidental*.

4. We justly *abhor* the *criticism* that has no motive but fault-finding.

5. It was the *confession* of the prisoner's accomplice that determined the *verdict* of the jury.

6. The children played blind man's buff, while the *adults* amused themselves with *charades* and riddles.

Quiz. 1. Form derivatives from 15, 16, 21.

2. What rules govern 3, 10, 12?

3. Roots of 9 and 23.

LESSON 108—REVIEW.

Be able to spell, mark, pronounce, and define:

1 cocaine	26 vicissitude
2 imitate	27 sacrament
3 lodgment	28 fertility
4 typical	29 magnanimous
5 vital	30 adieu
6 shepherd	31 admittance
7 miracle	32 supersede
8 vermilion	33 apparel
9 ultimate	34 equivalent
10 barnacle	35 analyze
11 compass	36 biennial
12 civilize	37 agitate
13 aqueduct	38 particle
14 ammunition	39 acceptable
15 cologne	40 artificial
16 inflammation	41 toboggan
17 vacillate	42 abridgment
18 conceive	43 battalion
19 pneumatic	44 sustenance
20 affable	45 feasible
21 scandalous	46 alpaca
22 asparagus	47 mackerel
23 chapel	48 pneumonia
24 fidelity	49 criticism
25 serenade	50 abhorrent

LESSON 109.

1 weariness	wēa'ri ness	7 visitor	vis'it or
2 measurement	mēas'ŭre ment	8 startle	stār'tle
3 academy	a căd'e my	9 daisy	dāi'sy
4 famine	fām'ine	10 shuttle	shūt'tle
5 situation	sīt ū ā'tion	11 coaxing	cōax'ing
6 pirate	pī'rate	12 agony	äg'ō ny
13 territory	tēr'ri to ry	a large extent of land.	
14 pitiful	pīt'i fül	awakening pity, pathetic.	
15 beverage	bēv'er äge	liquid preparations for drinking.	
16 ventilator	vēn'tī lā tor	a contrivance for effecting ventila-	
17 sympathetic	sým pá thēt'ic	having tenderness of feeling. [tion.	
18 discipline	dis'ci plīne	educated control; chastisement.	
19 fatal	fā'tal	disastrous.	
20 activity	äc tīv'i ty	quality of being active; liveliness.	
21 commerce	cōm'mērce	general trade of a country.	
22 absolute	äb'sō lūte	without condition or limitation.	
23 chaparral	chä párräl'	a dense thorny thicket.	
24 plantain	plān'tain	a fruit resembling the banana; a common dooryard weed.	
25 embrace	ēm brāce'	to clasp fondly; to include.	

For Word Study. 1. No *sympathetic* person could help being moved by her *pitiful* story.

2. Happily he had the moral *discipline* to give up at once and *absolutely* the use of the *fatal beverage*.

3. The *territory* gained by this treaty *embraced* a region that was mostly covered with dense *chaparral*, but which now adds an important contribution to the nation's *commerce*.

4. There would be less dulness and *inactivity* on the part of the scholars, were the school rooms provided with more *ventilators* to let in the pure air.

5. The banana bears transportation better than the *plantain* and is said to be more wholesome.

Quiz. 1. Form derivatives from *gradi*, *legere*, *spirare* and *alius*.

2. Look in the dictionary for roots to 5, 13, 18, 21.

LESSON 110.

1 catarrh	ca tärrh'	7 cypress	cý'press
2 portico	põr'ti cõ	8 victim	vic'tim
3 astonish	äs tön'ish	9 savage	säv'äge
4 terrible	tër'ri ble	10 sulphur	sül'phur (fēr)
5 venison	vën'i son (z'n)	11 purpose	pûr'pose (pûs)
6 mamma (or mama)	măm mä'	12 surround	sûr round'
13 contribute	con trīb'üte	to give or subscribe to a cause; to add to.	
14 solitary	sõl'ï täry	alone, single.	
15 document	dõc'û mënt	a formal or official paper.	
16 ceremony	cër'ë mō ny	elaborate formality.	
17 boisterous	bois'ter ous	loud, noisy, rude.	
18 amazement	à māze'mënt	great surprise, astonishment.	
19 taxidermist	tăx'ï dēr mīst	one who preserves the skins of animals, mounts birds, etc.	
20 mansion	măn'sion (shũn)	a fine residence.	
21 assertion	às sēr'tion	positive statement. [the public.	
22 popular	põp'û lar	pertaining to the people; pleasing to	
23 threadbare	thrëäd'bäre	worn to the threads, trite, hackneyed.	
24 sovereign	(sũv'er ÿn)	the ruling power; a monarch.	
25 compete	cõm pëte' (peet)	to strive in competition.	

For Word Study. 1. Proof rested upon a *solitary document*, the lease given at the time the *mansion* was occupied.

2. The published accounts of the curious *ceremony contributed* still further to the *popular amazement*.

3. The *taxidermist* was a big, jolly, *boisterous* fellow, but his bird-mounts showed the utmost delicacy of workmanship.

4. The *assertion* that the railroads do not *compete* is a *threadbare* statement that has often been disproved.

5. The trusts may well remember that the *sovereign* people yet rule.

Quiz. 1. Write derivatives from 8, 10, 12, 16.

2. Write five words illustrating Rule III.

LESSON 111.

1 cantaloupe	căn'tá loupe (lōōp)	7 acquaintance	ac quāint'ance
2 wholly	whōl'y	8 catholic	cāth'o lic
3 timely	time'ly	9 dragon	drāg'on
4 petroleum	pě trō'lě ūm	10 beneath	bě nēath'
5 luncheon	lŭnch'eon (ŭn)	11 antelope	ăn'tě lōpe
6 elsewhere	ělse'where	12 chimneys	chĭm'neys
13 denounce	dě nounce'	to accuse bitterly; to invoke censure upon.	
14 vitality	vĭ tăl'ĭ ty	life, vigor.	
15 caricature	cār'ĭ cá tŭre	an exaggerated drawing; a cartoon.	
16 emerald	ēm'er ald	a green-colored, precious stone.	
17 collapse	cōl lāpse'	a sudden falling together; a sudden failing of the vital powers.	
18 appeal	ăp pēal'	a cāl for help or favor; to carry a case to a higher court. [other words.	
19 preposition	prĕp ō sĭ'tion	a word expressing a relation between	
20 catastrophe	că tās'trōphe (fŷ)	sudden misfortune, calamity.	
21 tutor	tŭ'tor (tēr)	a college teacher of a lower rank than a professor.	
22 allege	ăl lĕge'	to assert; to state.	
23 amendment	ă mĕnd'ment	a change in a bill or resolution.	
24 sterling	stĕr'ling	genuine, standard, of first quality.	
25 convene	con vēne'	to call together, to assemble.	

For Word Study. 1. He *denounced* the *caricature* as a low *appeal* to popular prejudice.

2. Although we knew of our old *tutor's* failing *vitality*, his *collapse*, just as the term opened, seemed to us a *catastrophe*.

3. On *convening* the committee, the chairman *alleged* that the *amendment* to the report had not been properly disposed of.

4. The bracelet was of *sterling* silver set with *emeralds*.

5. Sentences, and especially questions, should not end with a *preposition*.

Quiz. 1. Use in sentences derivatives from 13, 18, 22, 25.

2. Give roots of 13, 19, 22.

3. Name other words having the same roots as 19, 23, 25.

LESSON 112.

1 vowel	vow'el	7 cigar	cī gār'
2 easiness	ēas'ī nēss	8 connection	cōn nēc'tion
3 column	cōl'umn (ŭm)	9 clothing	clōth'ing
4 witch-hazel	wīth'-hā zel	10 soldier	sōl'dier (jēr)
5 tailor	tāi'lor	11 dagger	dāg'ger
6 almighty	al mīght'y	12 mirror	mīr'ror
13 versatile	vēr'sā tile		skilled in many things.
14 conceit	cōn cēit'		undue self-confidence; vanity.
15 tenement	tēn'ē ment		a dwelling place.
16 agency	ā'gēn cý		acting for or in place of another.
17 validity	vā lid'ī ty		strength, soundness, truthfulness.
18 conscience	cōn'science (shēns)		the moral sense.
19 announcement	ān nounce'ment		public statement.
20 vitiate	(vīsh'ī āte)		to impair or render defective.
21 equity	(ēk'wī tý)		fairness, justice; an equitable
22 bogus	bō'gūs		false, not genuine. [claim.
23 acquirement	āc quīre'ment		gaining possession of; a finished
			accomplishment.
24 concrete	cōn'crēte		particular rather than abstract; a
			compound of sand, gravel, etc.
25 siphon	sī'phon		a bent tube for transferring a liquid.

For Word Study. He was a *versatile* young fellow, but his *acquirements* were *vitiated* by his *conceit*.

2. Our firm had the *agency* for the renting of these *tenements*, but the *validity* of our agency contract was disputed.

3. Unless he is entirely devoid of *conscience*, he must concede the *equity* of your claim.

4. The mischievous students had printed a *bogus announcement* that the professor had invented a *siphon* that would make water run up hill.

5. In teaching, he always used *concrete* rather than abstract illustrations.

Quiz. 1. Can you pronounce correctly *albumen*, *allopathy*, *garrulous*, *gladiolus*, *precedence*?

2. What is a synonym? Give synonyms of *love*, *perseverance*, *smooth*, *joy*, *disagreeable*.

LESSON 113.

1 abscess	ăb'scĕss	7 citizen	cĭt'ĭ zen
2 amusement	ă mŭsĕ'mĕnt	8 alligator	ăl'lĭ gā tor
3 surprising	sŭr prĭs'ing	9 citron	cĭt'rŏn
4 adopted	ă dŏpt'ed	10 tortoise	tŏr'toise (tĭs)
5 shoveler	shŏv'(shŭv)el er	11 watchful	watch'(wŏch) fŭl
6 vengeance	vĕn'gĕance	12 truly	trŭ'ly
13 adage	ăd'ăge	a common saying, a proverb.	
14 wittily	wĭt'tĭ ly	in a witty manner.	
15 piston	pĭs'ton	a working part of an engine or pump.	
16 utility	ŭ tĭl'ĭ ty	usefulness.	
17 seminary	sĕm'ĭ na ry	a school of high grade. [sue.	
18 fiber	fĭ'ber	a thread or thread-like part or tis-	
19 trammel	trăm'mel	to hamper, to shackle.	
20 destiny	dĕs'tĭ ny	fate. [tion.	
21 suspension	sŭs pĕn'sion(shŭn)	hanging; temporary delay or cessa-	
22 vigil	vĭg'ĭl	abstinence from sleep, wakefulness,	
		watchfulness.	
23 galvanic	găl văn'ĭc	relating to galvanism or the pro-	
		duction of electrical currents.	
24 tragical	trăg'ĭc al	fatal to life, mournful or terrible.	
25 visage	vĭs'ăge	the face or countenance.	

For Word Study. 1. Don't choose work below your *destiny*; as the old *adage wittily* puts it, "an eagle does not catch lies."

2. Newcomer discovered the *utility* of the *piston*; Watt put it to work.

3. At this time he was *trammelled* in his work by the *suspension* of his department in the *seminary*.

4. Before his friend's *tragical* death they had kept many a midnight *vigil* in preparing the next day's lessons.

5. In the first Edison light, a *galvanic* current passed through a carbon *fiber* in a vacuum.

6. The general had a stern *visage* but a tender heart.

Quiz. 1. Name roots of *telegram*, *admonish*, *inspire*, *malice*, *immortal*.

2. What is an antonym? Give antonyms for *love*, *industrious*, *slow*, *hopeful*.

LESSON 114.

1 singular	sin'gŭ lar	7 banana	bà nà'na
2 urchin	ŭr'chĭn	8 committee	com mĭt'tee
3 defeated	de fēat'ed	9 algebra	ăl'gē bră
4 feminine	fēm'ī nĭne	10 baptism	băp'tism
5 crocodile	crŏc'ŏ dile	11 treasure	trēas'ŭre(trēzh'ŭr)
6 anchor	ăŋ'chor (ănk'er)	12 birthday	birth'dāy

13 conference	cŏn'fēr ence	a meeting for consultation.	[sailant.
14 aggressor	ăg grēs'sor	one who makes the first attack, an as-	
15 tyrannical	tŷ răn'nĭ cal	despotic; cruel; arbitrary.	
16 expedient	ĕx pē'dĭ ent	advisable, advantageous.	
17 capable	că'pă ble	having capacity.	
18 placid	plăç'ĭd	peaceful, gentle.	
19 tolerate	tŏl'er āte	to permit; to put up with.	
20 summon	sŭm'mon	to call; to notify to appear.	
21 committed	cŏm mĭt'ted	done; pledged to.	
22 trombone	trŏm'bŏne	a wind instrument.	
23 sullen	sŭl'len	morose; silently resentful.	
24 supreme	sŭ prēme'	highest in authority; preeminent.	
25 voicing	voic'ing	giving utterance or expression to.	

For Word Study. 1. He was clearly the *aggressor* in the quarrel, and at a *conference* of the faculty it was decided to be *inexpedient* to *tolerate* his presence longer at the school.

2. The general was *summoned* to appear before the *Supreme* Council and explain his *tyrannical* conduct.

3. By thus publicly *voicing* his sentiments he had *committed* himself to the cause of the people.

4. The man who played the *trombone* was a *sullen* ill-natured chap who was *capable* of giving the band-leader much trouble.

5. In disposition, Tom was as *placid* as a duck-pond.

Quiz. 1. Give meaning of these prefixes, and one word illustrating use of each: *super*, *pro*, *de*, *amb*, *per*, *anti*.

2. Give roots of 13, 14, 16, 21.

3. Do you mispronounce 4, 9 or 15?

LESSON 115.

1 sumac	(shōō')măc	7 guitar	(gĩ tār')
2 coquette	cō quētte'(kēt)	8 bargain	bār'gain (gēn)
3 bicycle	bī'cý cle (bī'sík'l)	9 trifling	trí'fling
4 comfortable	(cũm'fērt) a ble	10 faulty	făult'y
5 victuals	vict'uals(vīt'l'z)	11 thistle	this'tle (thīs'l)
6 permission	pēr mīs'sion (mīsh'n)	12 agate	ăg'âte

13 canopy	căn'o py	a roof-like covering.
14 valedictory	văl ē dīc'tō ry	a farewell address.
15 appalling	ăp pāl'ing	depressing; terrorizing.
16 magenta	mă gēn'tă	a rose-red color.
17 signature	sīg'nă tũre	one's name written by himself.
18 pittance	pīt'tance	a trifling sum of money.
19 apathy	ăp'ă thy	want of feeling or interest; indifference.
21 ultra	ũl'tră	extreme. [their opinions, toleration.
21 tolerance	tōl'er ance	endurance of objectionable persons or
22 abstract	ăb'străct	abstruse, difficult; a summary.
23 terminal	tēr'mĩ nal	pertaining to an end or extremity.
24 token	tō'ken	a sign or symbol.
25 predicate	prēd'ĩ căte	the thing asserted of the subject.

For Word Study. 1. The president of the college delivered his *valedictory* address under a *canopy* which the students had erected on the campus.

2. He held *ultra* convictions as to politics, and had little *tolerance* for those who differed from him.

3. The *appalling* catastrophe aroused the people from their *apathy*.

4. The Italians wore *magenta* badges as a *token* of their loyalty to the King.

5. And he contributed this miserable *pittance* in the form of a check bearing his own *signature*!

6. We prepared the *abstract* of title for the land occupied by the *terminal* station.

7. Without a *predicate* there can be no sentence.

Quiz. 1. Write words having the same roots as 10, 14, 17, 19, 22, 23.

2. The following words illustrate what rules: *spacious*, *dried*, *civilize*, *mottoes*, *writer*, *vendor*, *rebellious*, *achieve*, *studios*?

LESSON 116.

1 wealthy	wěalth'y	7 abreast	a brěast'
2 vanity	văn'ity	8 trellis	trél'lis
3 scarcity	scâr'cī ty	9 wizard	wīz'ard (ērd)
4 ammonia	ăm mō'nī ā	10 assistance	ās sīst'ance
5 suing	sū'ing	11 sunrise	sūn'rise
6 courtesy	coûr'tē sŷ	12 triumph	trī'umph
13 cauterize	cau'ter ize	to burn or sere with a hot iron or with caustic. [things.	
14 comparison	côm pâr'ī son	a relative estimate of two or more	
15 adjective	ăd'jēc tīve	a word modifying or qualifying a noun or pronoun.	
16 slaughter	(slă'tēr)	a wholesale killing.	
17 centennial	cen tēn'ni al	pertaining to a hundred years.	
18 clever	clěv'er	ready, skillful, adroit.	
19 surety	(shūr'ty)	security; a guarantor.	
20 weevil	wee'vil	a small, destructive beetle.	
21 collateral	côl lăt'er al	property, as stocks, bonds, notes, etc., deposited as security.	
22 surveyor	sûr vey' (vā) or	one who surveys or measures lands, roads, etc.	
23 destitute	dēs'tī tūte	entirely without, as money or other	
24 ancient	ăn' (shěnt)	very old. [necessaries; needy.	
25 decade	dēc'ade	a period of ten years.	

For Word Study. 1. The lecturer's amusing *comparison* of *ancient* with modern times was particularly *clever*.

2. *Adjectives* are often incorrectly used for adverbs.

3. While laying out the new town, one of the *surveyors* was bitten by a rabid dog, but the wound was at once *cauterized* with a hot iron and no serious results followed.

4. During the past *decade* a number of *centennial* anniversaries have been celebrated, and during the next ten years there will no doubt be several more to observe.

5. The battle resulted in an appalling *slaughter* of the Indians, and the few that escaped were *destitute* of both food and ammunition.

6. The note, with accrued interest, amounted to more than the cash value of the *collateral*, hence the *sureties* will be liable for the excess.

7. The grain in the elevator was found to be badly affected with *weevil*.

Quiz. 1. Define prefixes of 15, 22, 23, 25.

2. Define suffixes in 2, 10, 14, 22.

LESSON 117.

1 alley	ăl'ley (lÿ)	7 continue	côn tîn'te
2 election	ê lēc'tion	8 women	(wîm'en)
3 central	cên'tral	9 conductor	côn dūct'or
4 circular	cir'cū lar (lēr)	10 clerkship	clēr'k'ship
5 beggar	bēg'gar	11 casket	cās'kēt
6 starry	stār'ry	12 sledge hammer	slēdge'hăm mer
13 sacrifice	săc'rî (fîz or fîs)	giving up something for another's sake; a sale at less than cost.	
14 remittance	rê mît'tance	money or its equivalent transmitted as a payment.	
15 barefaced	bâre'făced	shameless; audacious.	
16 administrator	ăd mîn is tră'tor	a manager or executor.	
17 arithmetician	a rîth mē tî'cian	(tîsh'n) one versed in arithmetic.	
18 pagan	pā'gan	a heathen; an idolator.	
19 bankruptcy	bănk'rŭpt cy	inability to pay one's debts; insolvency.	
20 arraign	ăr răign'	to call before a court to answer a criminal charge.	
21 placard	plă cărd'(or plăc'ărd)	a written or printed notice to be posted in a public place.	
22 transgression	trăns(grěsh'n)	violation of a rule or law.	
23 catechism	căt'ê ehîsm	a series of questions on religious doctrine.	
24 vigilant	vîg'î lant	watchful, wide awake.	
25 synagogue	sŷn'a gogue	a Hebrew temple of worship.	

For Word Study. 1. To save the estate from *bankruptcy*, the *administrator* made great *sacrifices* in order to send the *remittance*.

2. When *arraigned* for his many *transgressions* of the law, the prisoner made a *barefaced* denial of everything.

3. Our bookkeeper is an accurate *arithmetician* and a skilled and *vigilant* accountant.

4. The clever *pagan* chief soon learned the greater part of the *catechism*.

5. *Placards* were put up in all the Hebrew shops announcing the rabbi's lecture at the *synagogue*.

Quiz. 1. Give meaning of these suffixes and one word illustrating each: *age, y, ness, cle, et, fy*.

2. Roots of 7, 9, 13, 22, 24.

3. Do you pronounce 21 correctly?

LESSON 118.

1 skeleton	skěl'ē ton	7 pheasant	phēas'ant
2 typewriter	týpe'writ er	8 attic	ăt'tic
3 comet	côm'ēt	9 carpet	căr'pet
4 cemetery	cēm'ē tēr y	10 warfare	war'fâre
5 blamable	blâm'â ble	11 confidence	côn'fî dence
6 together	to gēth'er	12 topic	tōp'ic
13 suggestion	sŭg gēs'tion		a mention, or hint.
14 persistence	pēr sîst'ence		act of staying or persevering.
15 annihilate	ăn nî'hî lâte		to utterly destroy, to reduce to nothing. [ily.
16 stimulate	stîm'tî lâte		to excite; to strengthen temporarily.
17 calking	çalk'(çak)ing		filling the seams or cracks in a boat or ship.
18 semester	sē mēs'ter		a half-year school term.
19 species	spē'ciēs(shēz)		a group having the same characteristics; kind, sort.
20 abridge	â brîdġe'		to shorten or condense.
21 transverse	trâns vērse'		crosswise. [arms.
22 volley	vōl'ley		simultaneous discharge of fire.
23 abhorrence	âb hōr'rence		extreme hatred, detestation.
24 chaperon	çhăp'er ōn		a woman who acts as guide and protector to young ladies. [ing.
25 contagious	con tă'ġious(jŭs)		communicable by contact; catch-

For Word Study. 1. Our *chaperon* showed great *persistence* in making *suggestions* as to how we girls should amuse ourselves.

2. The Indian tribe was almost *annihilated* by a deadly *contagious* disease.

3. The new professor's *abhorrence* for shirks *stimulated* us to work hard all the rest of the *semester*.

4. In *calking* their boats, the natives use fiber from a *species* of plantain.

5. After firing the *volley*, the battalion made a sharp turn and marched in a direction *transverse* to the previous course.

6. Before publication, the report will be greatly *abridged*.

Quiz. 1. What rules govern 5, 7, 23, 25?

2. Form derivatives from 12, 16, 20, 24.

3. Do you pronounce correctly 13, 18, 34?

LESSON 119.

1 terrier	těr'ri er	7 magnesia	măg nē'sia (zh'ia)
2 counterfeit	coun'ter feit (fit)	8 common	côm'mon
3 bosom	(bôdz'ûm)	9 herewith	hêre with'
4 position	po sî'tion (zîsh''n)	10 restaurant	rēs'tau (tō) rant
5 service	sēr'vice (vîs)	11 trouble	trôûb'le ('l)
6 cotillion	cô til'liôn (yûn)	12 coffee	côff'fee

13 sensual	sên'su al (shû'al)	inclined to carnal pleasure; not spiritual.
14 tarry	tăr'ry	to wait or stay; to loiter.
15 membrane	mêm'brâne	a thin layer or sheet.
16 cruiser	cruîz'er	a warship built for speed.
17 chattel	chăt'tel	any item of property.
18 allegory	ăl'lê gờ ry	a symbolic fable or parable.
19 emphasize	êm'pha size	to make emphatic; to dwell upon.
20 pestilence	pês'ti lence	a wide-spread, fatal disease.
21 attraction	ăt trăc'tiôn	anything alluring or pleasing.
22 substitute	sûb'stî tûte	to put in the place of.
23 adornment	â dôrn'ment	ornament.
24 aristocracy	ăr îs tồc'ră cỷ	a ruling or leading class.
25 ponderous	pôn'der ous	large or heavy; unwieldy.

For Word Study. 1. While the pastor *tarried* with us, he related a story or *allegory*, the purpose of which was to *emphasize* the evil of giving one's life to *sensual* pleasures.

2. While the *cruiser* lay at anchor she was a popular *attraction*, and her officers were favorites with our local *aristocracy*.

3. During this awful *pestilence*, the terrified natives threw away their rings, bracelets, and other *adornments* and even abandoned their boats, cattle, and other *chattels* to whoever might take them.

4. For the steel disk, the inventor *substituted* a thin *membrane* of gutta-percha.

5. At last the *ponderous* engine began to move.

Quiz. 1. How do you pronounce *hypocrisy*, *accented*, *cowardice*, *altercation*, *banquet*, *coffin*, *forgery*, *enervate*, *comparable*, *chocolate*, *excursion*?

LESSON 120.

1 elastic	ɛ lās'tic	7 colony	cōl'ō ny
2 rotten	rōt'ten	8 asthma	ăsth'(ăz) mā
3 anxiety	(ăng zī'e ty)	9 cauliflower	cāu'li flow er
4 saltpeter	sālt pē'ter	10 comical	cōm'ic al
5 chocolate	chōc'o late	11 villain	vī'lain (līn)
6 second	sēc'ond	12 bookkeeper	bōok'keep er
13 circumstantial circūstān'tial (shal) depending on circumstances; detailed.			
14 conundrum	co nūn'drūm	a riddle based on a pun.	
15 testimony	tēs'tī mōny	a statement given under oath.	
16 phonography	phō nŏg'rā phy	the art of writing shorthand.	
17 unconscious	ūn cōn'scious (shūs)	unaware of, insensible.	
18 solicit	sō līc'it	to ask for earnestly.	
19 abrupt	ăb rūpt'	without notice, sudden.	
20 brahma	brāh'ma	a variety of domestic fowl.	
21 vehemence	vē'hē mence	impetuous force, violence. [fort.	
22 attainable	at tāin'a ble	that which may be reached by ef-	
23 vivacity	vī vāc'i ty	liveliness, sprightliness.	
24 additional	ăd (dīsh'n'l)	added, supplemented.	
25 tincture	tīnc'ture	an alcoholic solution; to affect slightly as to quality.	

For Word Study. 1. There was little direct *testimony*, the evidence being mostly *circumstantial*.

2. Can you answer this *conundrum*: What variety of chickens are pagans? *Brahmas*.

3. The progress of *phonography* has developed many systems of shorthand.

4. After vainly *soliciting* us for an *additional* loan, he left the office *abruptly*.

5. While denying the accusation with great *vehemence*, he suddenly fell *unconscious* to the floor.

6. Wealth is *attainable* by almost anyone who will sacrifice everything else to get it.

7. He was liked for his good nature and *vivacity*, but his views were *tinctured* with skepticism.

Quiz. 1. Give dictionary study to 3, 11, 16, 19.

LESSON 121.

1 axle	ăx'le ('l)	7 valise	va lise' (lees)
3 convenient	con vên'ient (yent)	8 climate	cli'mâte
2 porpoise	pôr'poise (pûs)	9 usual	ūs'û al
4 whinny	whîn'ny	10 cocoanut	cô'coà nût
5 address	ăd drêss'	11 violin	vî ô lîn'
6 ulcer	ăl'cēr	12 secrecy	sē'crē cy
13 affirmative	ăf firm'a tive	the answer "yes" to a question.	
14 sentinel	sên'ti nel	a soldier on guard.	
15 tendency	tên'dên cy	inclination toward; bent.	
16 pivot	pîv'ot	a point upon which something turns.	
17 tension	tên'sion (shun)	state of being stretched or strained.	
18 terrapin	těr'ra pin	a kind of turtle prized as a table delicacy.	
19 primitive	prîm'î tive	relating to early times; old-fashioned.	
20 ancestor	ăn'cēs tor	a forefather or progenitor.	
21 pomegranate	pome' (pûm) grăn ate	a tropical fruit.	
22 accountant	ăc count'ant	one skilled in accounts. [round.	
23 circuit	cîr'cuit (kît)	to move in a circle or orbit; a going	
24 sediment	sêd'î mēt	settlings at the bottom of a liquid.	
25 alien	ăl'ien (yên)	a foreigner not yet naturalized.	

For Word Study. 1. To a question as to whether the books were in balance, the *accountant* gave an *affirmative* answer and at once produced his statement.

2. The general made a *circuit* of the outposts and found all the *sentinels* on duty.

3. The *tension* of the belt was regulated by a wheel attached to a bar turning on a *pivot*.

4. In *primitive* times, our *ancestors* esteemed the *terrapin* as a delicacy.

5. There is little *tendency* on the part of our immigrants to remain *aliens*.

6. They found that a reddish *sediment* was deposited from the juice of the *pomegranate*.

Quiz. 1. Give roots of 15, 17, 19, 25.

2. Form other words from these roots.

LESSON 122.

1	pippin	pĭp'pĭn	7	tobacco	to bǎc'co
2	campaign	cām paĭgn'	8	cedar	cē'dar
3	bantam	băn'tam	9	wheelbarrow	wheel'bār rōw
4	sealskin	sēal'skĭn	10	catalog	căt'a lōg
5	auburn	au'bŭrn	11	borax	bō'rǎx
6	caterpillar	căt'er pĭl lar	12	vulgar	vŭl'gar
13	soliloquy	sō lĭl'ō quy(kwĭ)	act of talking to one's self; a mono-		
14	acreage	(ā'kēr āj)	acres spoken of collectively. [logue.		
15	actually	ăc'tu al ly	really, in truth, positively.		
16	persevere	pēr sē vēre'	to stick to an undertaking, to persist.		
17	vision	(vĭzh'un)	the faculty of sight; an imaginary sight,		
18	commodious	cōm mō'di ous	spacious, roomy. [an apparition.		
19	acquitted	ăc quĭt'ted	freed from a charge.		
20	bigoted	bĭg'ot ed	intolerant; narrow-minded.		
21	antecedent	ăn tē cēd'ĕnt	prior, going before.		
22	susceptible	sŭs cĕp'tĭ ble	easily affected; impressible.		
23	assumption	ăs sŭmp'tion	a thing taken without proof.		
24	meter	mē'ter	a device for measuring flowing gases or liquids; a standard measurement.		
25	vilify	vĭl'ĭ fy	to traduce or bemean.		

For Word Study. 1. He *persevered* in his *assumption* that during his *vision* he had *actually* seen an angel.

2. He was *acquitted* of the charge of heresy but continued to be *vilified* by his *bigoted* prosecutors.

3. The professor was very *susceptible* to praise and had a tendency to indulge in *soliloquies* when alone.

4. The farm has a *commodious* dwelling and a considerable *acreage* of tillable land.

5. The filing of the suit against the water company was *antecedent* to the putting in of the *meters*.

Quiz. Write five words, each derived from a different root, in which there is a doubled consonant.

2. Meaning of prefixes in 19 and 21.

3. Why is the final *e* not dropped in forming 14?

LESSON 123.

1 primer	prim'er	7 surface	sûr'fâce
2 sparrow	spâr'rôw	8 planet	plân'et
3 artichoke	är'ti chôke	9 cipher	cî'pher
4 animal	ăn'î mal	10 brigadier	brîg à diêr'
5 virgin	vir'gîn	11 bridesmaid	brîdes'mäid
6 catalpa	cà täl'pà	12 pioneer	pî o neer'
13 post-mortem	post-môr'tem	after death.	
14 sensible	sên'sî ble	cognizant; having good sense.	
15 accessible	ăc cêss'î ble	obtainable, to be got at.	
16 composite	côm pôs'ite	made up of several parts.	
17 amicable	ăm'î cá ble	friendly; peaceful.	
18 detestable	dě tes'tá ble	very odious; deserving abhorrence.	
19 complexion	côm (plěk'shŭn)	hue of the skin, especially of the face.	
20 spectacle	spěc'tá cle	a remarkable view or sight.	
21 abdomen	ăb dô'men	part of the body below the chest.	
22 venomous	vên'om oŭs	poisonous; spiteful, malignant.	
23 valiant	văl'iant (yănt)	brave, valorous.	
24 abolition	ăb ô li'tion (lîsh''n)	doing away with; annulment.	
25 valid	văl'id	sound, defensible.	

For Word Study. 1. A *post-mortem* examination showed that death had been caused by a gun-shot wound in the *abdomen*.

2. Trepoff was *valiant* on the battle-field but *venomous* in his hatreds and *detestable* in his morals.

3. The *abolition* of slavery changed the whole *complexion* of American politics.

4. We reached an *amicable* agreement that the old contract should be considered *valid*.

5. *Sensible* people understand that the President cannot be *accessible* to every curious visitor.

6. The *composite* tintings of the clouds afforded a beautiful *spectacle*.

Quiz. 1. Meaning and one word illustrating the roots *volo*, *altus*, *legere*, *centum*, *decem*.

2. Meaning of suffixes in 14, 22, 24.

TROUBLESOME WORDS.

1 tacit	26 accumulate
2 acquiesce	27 miscellaneous
3 incidentally	28 allege
4 outrageous	29 identical
5 trivial	30 plausible
6 vicinity	31 deficient
7 approximately	32 proficient
8 mischievous	33 incentive
9 suffice	34 harassed
10 superficial	35 tolerate
11 transient	36 intolerable
12 efficacy	37 gauge
13 injurious	38 affable
14 conjecture	39 symmetrical
15 install	40 laurels
16 recognition	41 contemptible
17 appraiser	42 molasses
18 already	43 preparation
19 whether	44 unparalleled
20 stationery	45 exaggerate
21 accuracy	46 anonymous
22 superintendent	47 supersede
23 definite	48 concede
24 lucrative	49 intercede
25 gratuitous	50 recede

Troublesome Words—Continued

51 accede	76 reliance
52 exceed	77 discernible
53 proceed	78 inseparable
54 precede	79 deteriorate
55 precedent	80 feasible
56 conscientious	81 manageable
57 permanent	82 traceable
58 comparative	83 salable
59 nucleus	84 inference
60 concession	85 warranty
61 apologize	86 permissible
62 leisure	87 occurrence
63 scrutinize	88 participate
64 schedule	89 facilitate
65 amicable	90 remuneration
66 explicit	91 balance
67 implicit	92 susceptible
68 privilege	93 unscrupulous
69 pursuance	94 ostensible
70 essential	95 reciprocate
71 enviable	96 recommend
72 intrinsic	97 incessant
73 intervening	98 accommodate
74 predecessor	99 preference
75 typographical	100 preferred

Troublesome Words—Continued.

101 zinc etching	126 avarice
102 electrotpe	127 avoirdupois
103 stereotype	128 parallel
104 participate	129 bureau
105 suspicious	130 secede
106 unnecessary	131 kerosene
107 intricate	132 judgment
108 fictitious	133 umbrella
109 galvanized	134 patrol
110 inadmissible	135 deficit
111 tenable	136 chisel
112 attainable	137 pavilion
113 collectible	138 obscene
114 embarrassment	139 alias
115 using	140 extirpate
116 hoping	141 domicile
117 until	142 desiccated
118 excel	143 aqueduct
119 receive	144 juvenile
120 sieve	145 codicil
121 believe	146 cylinder
122 chattel	147 illicit
123 siege	148 elicit
124 amateur	149 subtle
125 access	150 facile

Troublesome Words—Continued.

151 bachelor	176 association
152 expel	177 allude
153 martyr	178 materially
154 dispel	179 essential
155 salary	180 advantageous
156 mucilage	181 respectively
157 bargain	182 equivalent
158 nuisance	183 explanation
159 apparel	184 forthcoming
160 crucible	185 February
161 imbecile	186 controversy
162 icicle	187 pneumonia
163 emanate	188 pneumatic
164 separate	189 disappoint
165 biscuit	190 automatic
166 propel	191 corroborate
167 alibi	192 humiliate
168 caucus	193 expense
169 regretting	194 resource
170 pursuant	195 promiscuous
171 persuade	196 bicycle
172 incurred	197 guarantee
173 deferred	198 estimable
174 inferred	199 edition
175 decision	200 ammonia

HOMONYMS.

Homonyms are words that are similar in sound but different in meaning, and, usually, in spelling. It is especially important for stenographers to learn to discriminate as to the meaning and spelling of homonyms. The following list includes the more important homonyms of the language alphabetically arranged.

aisle a narrow passage.
isle an island.

allegation an assertion.
alligation an arithmetical process.

altar a communion table.
alter to change.

auger a boring tool.
augur to prophesy.

bail surety; a handle.
bale a bundle.

bare not covered.
bear an animal; to endure.

barren unproductive.
baron a title of nobility.

base lower part.
bass a musical part.

beach the shore.
beech a tree.

beat to whip.
beet a vegetable.

beau an escort.
bow a weapon

beer a beverage.
bier a frame for carrying the dead.

berth a sleeping place.
birth coming into life.

blew did blow.
blue a color.

brake a device to check motion.
break to fracture.

breach a rupture.
breech a part of a gun.

bread a food.
bred reared.

bridal relating to a bride.
bridle head gear for a horse.

calendar a table of the days and months.

calender a machine for giving a smooth surface to cloth or paper.

cannon a large gun.
canon a law or rule.

canvas cloth.
canvass to solicit.

capital wealth; seat of government.
Capitol state-house.

Homonyms—Continued.

carat a weight.	currant a fruit.
carrot a vegetable.	current a moving stream.
cede to give.	cymbal a musical instrument.
seed fruit.	symbol a sign.
ceiling top of a room.	Dane a native of Denmark.
sealing fastening with a seal.	deign to condescend.
cent a coin.	dew condensed moisture.
scent smell.	due owing and demandable.
sent did send.	die to expire.
cereal pertaining to grain.	dye to color.
serial arranged in a series.	dire distressing.
cession act of ceding or giving.	dyer one who dyes.
session a meeting.	draft a bill of exchange.
choir a band of singers.	draught a drink.
quire twenty-four sheets of paper.	dual consisting of two.
chute an inclined frame work or trough.	duel a fight between two persons.
shoot. to discharge a gun.	ewe a sheep.
cite to summon.	yew an evergreen tree.
sight seeing.	ewer a water pitcher.
clause part of a sentence.	your a personal pronoun.
claws nails.	faint to swoon.
coarse not fine.	feint a pretense.
course distance to go.	fair beautiful.
colonel an officer.	fare price of passage.
kernel a grain.	fate destiny.
core the central part.	fete a feast.
corps a body of soldiers.	fir a tree.
council an assembly.	fur short hair.
counsel advice.	flea an insect.
cousin a relative.	flee to run away.
cozen to cheat.	

HOMONYMS

Homonyms—Continued.

flew did fly.	heir one who inherits.
flue a chimney.	air atmosphere.
forth forward.	hew to cut down.
fourth next above third.	hue color.
foul unfair.	hie to hasten.
fowl a bird.	high lofty.
freeze to congeal.	higher more lofty.
frieze a coarse cloth.	hire to employ.
gait manner of movement.	him a pronoun.
gate an entrance-way.	hymn song of praise.
gamble to play for money.	hoard to store away secretly.
gambol to frisk.	horde a multitude.
grate a fire-place.	idle unemployed.
great large.	idol a heathen image.
grisly horrible.	idyl a poem.
grizzly gray; the grizzly bear.	indict to charge with crime.
guessed did guess.	indite to write.
guest a visitor.	key an instrument for opening or shutting a lock.
hail frozen rain.	quay a wharf.
hale hearty.	kill to take life.
hair a thread-like growth.	kiln a drying oven.
hare a small animal.	knave a rascal.
hall a room.	nave middle part of a church.
haul to draw.	knight a noble.
hart a deer.	night dark part of the day.
heart a bodily organ.	lain past participle of lie.
heal to cure.	lane a road-way.
heel hind part of the foot.	leak to find vent.
hear to perceive sound.	leek a vegetable.
here in this place.	lean thin.
	lien (lēn or lē'en) a claim.

Homonyms—Continued.

lessen to make less.
lesson something to learn.

levee an embankment.
levy to impose.

liar a falsifier.
lyre a musical instrument.

lie to recline.
lye a solution.

load a burden.
lode a mineral vein.

loan sum lent.
lone alone.

made did make.
maid a maiden.

main chief.
mane long hair on the neck.

manner form.
manor district.

mantel a shelf.
mantle a cloak.

mark a sign.
marque a privateering commission.

marshal an officer.
martial warlike.

mean contemptible.
mien manner.

meat flesh.
meet to confront.
mete fit.

medal a reward of merit.
meddle to interfere.

metal metallic mineral.
mettle spirit.

muscle a part of the body.
mussel a shell fish.

oar an implement for rowing.
o'er over.
ore mineral.

ode a poem.
owed did owe.

pail a bucket.
pale whitish; a boundary.

pain suffering.
pane a flat piece of glass.

pair a couple.
pare to peel.
pear a fruit.

palate a part of the mouth.
pallet a small board on which colors are mixed.

passed did pass.
past bygone time.

patience forbearance.
patients persons in care of a physician.

peace calmness.
piece a part of.

peak the top.
peek to look.
pique to give offence.

peal to ring out.
peel to remove the peeling.

Homonyms—Continued.

pedal a foot-lever.	rap to strike lightly.
peddle to sell from door to door.	wrap to enclose.
plain unadorned; clear.	reck to heed.
plane a tool; uncurved surface.	wreck to destroy.
plait to braid.	rheum a humor.
plate a dish.	room an apartment
plum a fruit.	road a driveway.
plumb vertical.	rode did ride.
pole a tall piece of timber.	role a part in a play.
poll list of voters.	roll a bundle made by rolling.
pomace ground fruit pulp.	rye a kind of grain.
pumice a volcanic stone.	wry twisted, contorted.
pore a minute opening.	sane of sound mind.
pour to send forth in a stream.	seine a fish-net.
praise commendation.	scull a boat.
prays supplicates.	skull bones of the head.
preys plunders.	sees beholds.
presence state of being present.	seize to grasp.
presents gifts.	serf a slave.
principal chief.	surf breakers at the seashore.
principle rule of action.	serge a kind of cloth.
profit gain.	surge a wave.
prophet one who foretells.	slay to kill.
quarts measure.	sleigh a vehicle.
quartz a kind of mineral.	sleight an artful trick.
rabbet a groove to form a joint.	slight unimportant.
rabbit a small animal.	sole part of the foot.
rain water from the clouds.	soul spirit.
reign to rule.	staid grave, sober.
rein part of a bridle.	stayed did stay.
raise to lift up.	
raze to pull down.	

Homonyms—Continued.

stairs steps.	vain proud.
stares gazes.	vane a weather cock.
stake to wager.	vein a blood vessel.
steak a slice of flesh.	vale a valley.
steal to purloin.	veil a covering.
steel metal.	vial a small bottle.
step a space.	vile mean, low.
steppe a vast plain.	viol a musical instrument.
stile steps over a fence or wall.	wait to linger.
style manner.	weight measure of gravity.
straight not crooked.	ware goods.
strait a narrow body of water.	wear to waste away.
subtler more cunning.	way manner.
suttler an army store-keeper.	weigh to find the weight.
succor help.	weak not strong.
sucker a fish.	week seven days.
suite a set of rooms; a retinue.	weather condition of the atmosphere.
sweet tasting like sugar.	wether a sheep.
tail continuation of the spine.	whirl a turning.
tale a story.	whorl arrangement of leaves around a stem.
tear a drop of water from the eye.	wright a workman.
tier a row.	write to inscribe.
their a pronoun.	rite a ceremony.
there in that place.	wring to twist.
threw did throw.	ring a circlet; to sound.
through from end to end.	yoke a wooden bar.
throe extreme pain.	yolk yellow part of an egg.
throw to cast or fling.	
thyme a plant.	
time duration; a season.	

SIMILAR WORDS.

There are many groups of words, similar in form and often identical in their stenographic outlines, but having very different meanings. It is important for stenographers to be familiar with this class of words. The following list should be carefully studied.

abstraction taking unlawfully; a theoretical or impracticable idea.	cashmere a rich cloth for shawls etc., made of Cashmere wool.
obstruction an obstacle or impediment.	cassimere a thin woolen cloth for men's garments.
accept to receive.	catarrh a disease.
except to object to.	guitar a musical instrument.
access admission to.	cemetery a burial place.
excess more than enough.	seminary a school.
acetic sour; like vinegar.	cherry a fruit.
ascetic rigid, severe.	sherry a kind of wine.
adapt to make suitable.	cholera anger.
adept one greatly skilled.	collar a band.
adopt to take as one's own.	color hue.
advice counsel.	coma stupor.
advise to offer advice.	comma a punctuation mark.
affect to influence.	complement that which completes.
effect to bring about.	compliment praise.
ballad a song.	consul a government officer.
ballet (băl'lă or bă'l'let) a dance.	council a deliberative body.
ballot a vote.	counsel advice or to advise.
cannon artillery.	countenance expression of the face; to favor.
canon (căn'yun) a gorge.	continuance state of continuing.
career course of life.	
carrier one who carries.	

Similar Words—Continued.

co-operate to work together.	formally in a formal manner.
corporate relating to the body or corporation.	formerly at a former time.
corps (cōr) a body of troops.	grope to feel one's way.
corpse a dead body.	group an assemblage.
crevasse a break in a levee.	guarantee to insure payment or performance.
crevice a crack.	guaranty a contract of security.
deceased dead.	hypercritical over critical.
diseased having a disease.	hypocritical insincere.
defeasible that which may be defeated.	ingenious skillful in originality.
defensible that which may be defended.	ingenuous frank, sincere.
deference respect.	linament lint, or other covering for a wound.
difference unlikeness.	lineament feature or form.
desert a barren region.	liniment an oily medicine.
dessert pastry, etc. at the end of a meal.	loose unfastened.
diner one who dines; a dining car.	lose to mislay; to be parted from.
dinner the principal meal.	ordinance a law.
elicit to draw out, as by questioning.	ordnance cannon
illicit prohibited; unlawful.	practicable that which may be done by ordinary means; feasible.
eligible qualified.	practical that which may be put into use, not theoretical.
illegible cannot be read.	precede to go before.
expansive broad.	proceed to start; to begin.
expensive costly.	precedent an authoritative example.
facilitate to aid.	president an executive officer.
felicitate to congratulate.	precious valuable.
factitious artificial, unnatural.	prescious having foreknowledge.
fictitious false.	premise a basic proposition.
farther to a greater distance.	promise an offer.
further to greater extent.	prophecy a prediction.
	prophecy to predict.
	propose to undertake.
	purpose to determine.

Similar Words—Continued.

reference relating to.	statuary sculptural figures.
reverence great respect.	statutory pertaining to the statutes or written laws.
respectfully in a respectful manner.	statue a carved figure.
respectively belonging to each in order named.	stature height.
sanatory conducive to health.	statute a law.
sanitary pertaining to health.	striped (stript) having stripes.
sparing saving.	stripped (stript) made bare.
sparring boxing.	valuable having value.
spear a weapon.	voluble easy of speech, fluent.
sphere (sfēr) a globe.	veracious truthful.
stalk a stem.	voracious greedy.
stock shares; domestic animals.	voidable that which may be voided.
stationary fixed.	avoidable that which may be prevented.
stationery writing materials, etc.	wreath a garland.
	wreathe to entwine.



AMERICAN CITIES AND TOWNS.

To the Teacher: The following lists contain only such important names as are likely to be misspelled by the average student. It is of course inadvisable for any student to study all the lists. The location of the school should determine the lists to be studied. For convenience, the several groups are arranged in alphabetical order. The spelling of these words is taken from the latest edition of the Rand-McNally atlas.

Alabama	✓ Saint Michael	Benicia	Santa Barbara
✓ Abbeville	✓ Skagway	Berkeley	Santa Cruz
✓ Andalusia	✓ Valdez	✓ Chino	Santa Maria
✓ Anniston	Arizona	✓ Colusa	Santa Monica
✓ Attalla	✓ Bisbee	✓ Corona	✓ Truckee
✓ Blossburg	✓ Mesa	✓ Glenellen	✓ Ukiah
✓ Daphne	✓ Marenci	✓ Hollister	✓ Vallejo
✓ Decatur	✓ Nogales	Lodi	Colorado
✓ Eufaula	✓ Prescott	Los Angeles	Boulder
✓ Girard	✓ San Carlos	Madera	Buena Vista
✓ Greensboro	Arkansas	Martinez	Elyria
✓ Lafayette	✓ Bonanza	Merced	Gunnison
✓ Lanett	✓ De Queen	Monterey	Lajunta
✓ Montgomery	✓ Fayetteville	Oroville	Manitou
Opelika	Jonesboro	Palo Alto	Ouray
Oxanna	Marianna	Pasadena	Pueblo
Phoenix	✓ Monticello	Paso Robles	Salida
Piedmont	Paragould	Petaluma	Telluride
Talladega	Searcy	Sacramento	Trinidad
Tallassee	Siloam Springs	Salinas	Walsenburg
Tuscaloosa	Stuttgart	San Diego	Connecticut
Tuskegee	✓ Wynne	San Francisco	Cheshire
Alaska	California	San Jose	Coventry
Juneau	✓ Anaheim	San Luis Obispo	Greenwich
Metlakahtla		San Rafael	Groton
		Santa Ana	

AMERICAN CITIES AND TOWNS

American Cities and Towns—Continued.

Higganum	Cordele	Cairo	Cicero
Hockanum	Covington	Cerrogordo	Converse
Lebanon	Dahlonge	Chillicothe	Corydon
Ledyard	Decatur	Decatur	Elkhart
Meriden	Eatonton	Dekalb	Fort Wayne
Milford	Fitzgerald	Des Plaines	Hammond
Naugatuck	Forsyth	Duquoin	Indianapolis
Norwich	Greensboro	Girard	Kokomo
Pomfret	Marietta	Glencoe	Lafayette
Seymour	Milledgeville	Hillsboro	Laporte
Simsbury	Monticello	Joliet	Lebanon
Wethersfield	Moultrie	Kankakee	Ligonier
Delaware	Savannah	Kewanee	Loogootee
Harrington	Talbotton	Lagrange	Montpelier
Laurel	Tallapoosa	Lasalle	Nappanee
Lewes	Tennille	Lebanon	Paoli
Newark	Valdosta	Macomb	Seymour
Newcastle	Hawaii	Mattoon	Swayzee
Smyrna	Hio	Minonk	Terre Haute
District of Columbia	Honolulu	Moline	Valparaiso
Takoma Park	Kohala	Moweaqua	Vincennes
Tennallytown	Lahaina	Nauvoo	Iowa
Florida	Waimea	O'Fallon	Anamosa
Idaho	Boise	Olney	Belle Plaine
Apalachicola	Hailey	Onarga	Bellevue
Fernandina	Lewiston	Ottawa	Decorah
Kissimmee	Malad City	Palatine	Des Moines
Monticello	Montpelier	Pana	Dubuque
Orlando	Pocatello	Rochelle	Fayette
Palatka	Weiser	Streator	Grinnell
Pensacola	Illinois	Wenona	Humboldt
Saint Augustine	Aledo	Wheaton	Keokuk
Tallahassee	Assumption	Indiana	Maquoketa
Georgia	Aurora	Attica	Montezuma
Camilla	Batavia	Aurora	Nashua
Carrollton	Belvidere	Bourbon	Oelwein
Cochran		Bremen	Ottumwa
		Cannelton	Sac City

American Cities and Towns—Continued.

Sioux City	Lonaconing	Minnesota	Omaha
Whatcheer	Westminster	Belleplaine	Tecumseh
Kansas	Massachusetts	Biwabik	Nevada
Argentine	Amesbury	Cloquet	Delamar
Beloit	Amherst	Duluth	Tonopah
Chanute	Andover	Eveleth	Winnemucca
Cherokee	Billerica	Faribault	New Hampshire
Frontenac	Cambridge	Mankato	Boscawen
Herington	Chicopee	Minneapolis	Exeter
Hiawatha	Dartmouth	Montivideo	Henniker
Hutchinson	Everett	Owatonna	Londonderry
Olathe	Holyoke	Waseca	Merrimack
Osawatomie	Lynn	Willmar	Portsmouth
Kentucky	Mittineague	Mississippi	New Jersey
Carlisle	Scituate	Biloxi	Ampere
Covington	Somerville	Kosciusko	Bayonne
Cynthiana	Weymouth	Natchez	Carteret
Eminence	Worcester	Pontotoc	Gloucester City
Harrodsburg	Michigan	Missouri	Hoboken
Lebanon	Ann Arbor	Bonnetterre	Manasquan
Louisville	Bessemer	Chillicothe	Montclair
Somerset	Cadillac	Desoto	Somerville
Louisiana	Calumet	Hannibal	Taurus
Albemarle	Cassopolis	Osceola	Weehawken
Baton Rouge	Dowagiac	Sainte Genevieve	New Mexico
Houma	Houghton	Montana	Alamogardo
Opelousas	Ishpeming	Anaconda	Albuquerque
Plaquemine	Kalamazoo	Havre	Gallup
Maine	Marquette	Helena	Las Cruces
Caribou	Menominee	Missoula	Las Vegas
Chelsea	Muskegon	Sandcoulee	Taos
Houlton	Negaunee	Nebraska	Zuni
Wiscasset	Pontiac	Beatrice	New York
Maryland	Saginaw	Crete	Albion
Annapolis	Sault Sainte Marie	Lincoln	Allegany
Frederick	Tecumseh		Babylon
	Ypsilanti		

American Cities and Towns—Continued.

Batavia	Steubenville	Parnassus	Memphis
Binghamton	Versailles	Pen Argyl	Murfreesboro
Brooklyn	Willoughby	Philadelphia	Tullahoma
Canajoharie	Xenia	Shenandoah	Texas
Canandaigua	Oklahoma	Susquehanna	Abilene
Canisteo	El Reno	Porto Rico	Amarillo
Cazenovia	Guthrie	Aguadilla	Comanche
Charlotte	Hartshorne	Arecibo	Dallas
Cohoes	Hennessey	Caguas	Gonzales
Dunkirk	Muscogee	Coamo	Hearne
Hoosick Falls	Okmulgee	Guayama	Houston
Matteawan	Poteau	Humacao	Navasota
Norwich	Purcell	Ponce	San Marcos
Poughkeepsie	Sulphur	San Juan	Schulenburg
Saratoga Springs	Vinita	Utuaado	Utah
Schenectady	Wilburton	Yauco	Ephraim
Skaneateles	Wynnewood	Rhode Island	Eureka
Ticonderoga	Oregon	Narragansett Pier	Hyrum
North Carolina	Eugene	Pawtucket	Vermont
Albemarle	Heppner	Providence	Barre
Fayetteville	Lagrande	Woonsocket	Charlotte
Gastonia	The Dalles	South Carolina	Chelsea
Henrietta	Pennsylvania	Beaufort	Jericho
Salisbury	Allegheny	Gaffney	Montgomery
North Dakota	Audenried	Piedmont	Montpelier
Bottineau	Bellefonte	Walhalla	Poultney
Larimore	Carnegie	South Dakota	Virginia
Wahpeton	Catawissa	Flandreau	Buenavista
Ohio	Conshohocken	Pierre	Charlottesville
Ashtabula	Duquesne	Sioux Falls	Crewe
Bellefontaine	Hazleton	Vermilion	Phoebus
Chillicothe	Houtzdale	Tennessee	Roanoke
Cincinnati	Kelayres	Bolivar	Tangier
Gallipolis	Lancaster	Chattanooga	Washington
Lorain	Ligonier	Gallatin	Chehalis
Piqua	Oneida		Cosmopolis
Shawnee	Osceola		

American Cities and Towns—Continued.

Everett	Ceredo	Fond du Lac	Tomah
Montesano	Keyser	Horicon	Tomahawk
New Whatcom	Maybeury	Kaukauna	Viroqua
Roslyn	Winifrede	La Crosse	Waukesha
Steilacoom	Wisconsin	Manitowoc	Wausau
Tacoma		Marinette	Winneconne
Vancouver	Boscobel	Menomonie	Wyoming
Walla Walla	Brodhead	Milwaukee	
West Virginia	Delavan	Oconomowoc	Cheyenne
Buckhannon	Eau Claire	Prairie du Chien	Sheridan



THE USE OF CAPITAL LETTERS.

The omission of, or evident misuse of capitals, like incorrect spelling and the violation of the rules of grammar, is usually considered an indication of illiteracy. While there is much variation in the use of capitals in certain cases, there is nevertheless a general uniformity, which is governed by fairly definite rules.

The following sub-divisions include the more important cases.

1. **Initial letters.** The initial (beginning) letter of every sentence, every quotation forming a sentence, and every line of poetry, should be a capital.

EXAMPLES:

At the top of the hill, we encountered a notice which read, "No shooting allowed here", so we turned back.

Half a league, half a league,
Half a league onward!

2. **Proper nouns, titles, etc.** A capital letter should begin all special (individual) names, whether of persons, places or things; also titles, as Major, Doctor, Professor, etc., when applied to individuals. Letters used to designate degrees, as LL.D., D. D., A. M., etc.; also require capitals. Capitals are also used for many abbreviations; as, C. O. D., Cr., P. M.

NOTE—A list of the more important abbreviations will be found on pp. 158-60.

When a name, as that of a society or a book, consists of a series of words, only the more important are begun with capitals; as, "The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals", "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire".

3. **Words denoting heaven, the bible and the Deity**, also pronouns referring to the Deity, should begin with capitals. "It is through His grace and obedience to His law, that is, the Word of God, that we hope for Paradise".

Observe that the word *god* does not require a capital when used other than as an appellation of the Deity; as, "The mills of the gods grind slowly."

NOTE—The word *bible* when used as a general term to indicate a book, is not capitalized. *Example:* He bought a bible. The firm makes a specialty of handsomely bound bibles.

4. **Adjectives derived from proper nouns** should begin with capitals; as, American, French, Johnsonian, English, Victorian. Some adjectives of this class have become so far disassociated from their derivatives, that the initial capital is not required.

EXAMPLES: quixotic, a china cup, a maltese cat, a newfoundland dog, a german-silver spoon, morocco leather.

(a) Verbs derived from proper nouns are not usually capitalized; as, boycott, gerrymander, burke (to suppress secretly). An exception to this rule is *Christian-ize*.

(b) The words east, west, north, south, northwest, etc., are capitalized when used to designate a part of the country; as, "The South had its own problems", "The Northwest is particularly interesting to a man from the East."

(c) The adjectives eastern, western, northern, etc., are capitalized when used with respect to some particular region; as, "The customs of Eastern people", "Contrary to Southern interests", "He lives in Eastern Ohio". These words should not be capitalized when used merely to indicate location; as, "Rochester is in the western part of New York."

(d) The word *state* is usually capitalized when used as an official title; as, "Contrary to the laws of the State of Ohio", "I am the State", said Louis XIV. *State* is not capitalized in the ordinary uses of the word; as, "Nebraska is a productive state."

5. **The words I and O.** The pronoun *I* and the interjection *O* should always be capitalized. The interjection *oh* is not capitalized unless it begins a sentence or a line of poetry.

6. **Roman numerals.** Capitals are generally used for these, as VIII, LX, etc., but small letters are employed when the numeral is used to indicate a passage of Scripture; as "John xvii-21".

ABBREVIATIONS.

An abbreviation is a letter or letters standing for a word or phrase of which they are a part.

Rules and Suggestions.

1. Abbreviations of proper nouns, titles, etc., consist of or begin with capitals, as do, also, the abbreviations of many other words or phrases that do not begin with capitals when written in full. The capitalizing of abbreviations is merely a matter of usage.

2. Abbreviations should always be followed by a period.

3. Except in the case of proper nouns or addresses, do not ordinarily use abbreviations in the body of the sentence.

NOTE—An exception to this rule is the abbreviations, C. O. D. (collect on delivery), F. O. B. (free on board), and the abbreviations, A. M., P. M., A. D., B. C., etc., when used with figures to indicate time. The names of the months may also be abbreviated in the body of the sentence to indicate a date; as, **Feb. 6, Aug. 16.**

4. Names of cities, and names of the days of the week should never be abbreviated except in lists, tables, etc., where there may not be space to write the words in full.

NOTE—Philadelphia is sometimes written "Phila." and the abbreviation "N. O." is often used for New Orleans, and "S. F." for San Francisco.

5. Abbreviations are usually pluralized by adding *s* to the singular; as, Bro., Bros.; lb., lbs.; fol., fols.; etc.

The following classified lists of commonly used abbreviations should be studied until the student is thoroughly familiar with them:

The United States and Territorial Possessions.

The following list includes the official abbreviations of the several states, the territories, and territorial possessions of the United States, as published by the post-office department. A number of other forms are in common use, but, as a means of establishing uniformity as well as to prevent the mis-sending of mail matter, the postal authorities advise the use of the official forms. It will be noted that in the case of several states, the name is preferably written in full.

Name	Abbreviation	Name	Abbreviation
United States of America.....	U. S. A.	Montana	Mont.
Alabama	Ala.	Nebraska	Nebr.
Alaska Territory	Alaska	Nevada	Nev.
Arizona	Ariz.	New Hampshire	N. H.
Arkansas	Ark.	New Jersey	N. J.
California	Cal.	New Mexico	N. Mex.
Colorado	Colo.	New York	N. Y.
Connecticut	Conn.	North Carolina	N. C.
Delaware	Del.	North Dakota	N. Dak.
District of Columbia.....	D. C.	Ohio	Ohio
Florida	Fla.	Oklahoma	Okla.
Georgia	Ga.	Oregon	Oregon
Guam	Guam	Pennsylvania	Pa.
Hawaii Territory	Hawaii	Porto Rico	P. R.
Idaho	Idaho	Rhode Island	R. I.
Illinois	Ill.	Samoa, Tutuila	Samoa
Indiana	Ind.	South Carolina	S. C.
Iowa	Iowa	South Dakota	S. Dak.
Kansas	Kans.	Tennessee	Tenn.
Kentucky	Ky.	Texas	Tex.
Louisiana	La.	Utah	Utah
Maine	Maine	Vermont	Vt.
Maryland	Md.	Virginia	Va.
Massachusetts	Mass.	Washington	Wash.
Michigan	Mich.	West Virginia	W. Va.
Minnesota	Minn.	Wisconsin	Wis.
Mississippi	Miss.	Wyoming	Wyo.
Missouri	Mo.	Philippine Islands	P. I.

Foreign Countries.

In sending letters to foreign addresses, it is usually advisable to write the name of the country in full. The following abbreviations, however, are often used:

Austria	Aust.	Finland	Fin.
Australia	Austral.	Mexico	Mex.
British America.....	B. A.	Netherlands	Neth.
Belgium	Belg.	Nova Scotia	N. S.
British India.....	B. I.	North West Territory.....	N. W. T.
Canada	Can.	Ontario	Ont.
Cape of Good Hope.....	C. G. H.	Prince Edward's Island.....	P. E. I.
East Indies.....	E. I.	Province of Quebec.....	P. Q.
England	Eng.	West Indies	W. I.

The Names of the Months.

Name	Abbreviation	Name	Abbreviation
January	Jan.	October	Oct.
February	Feb.	November	Nov.
August	Aug.	December	Dec.
September	Sept.		

The following should not be abbreviated: March, April, May, June, July.

NOTE—Usage has supported the abbreviations, Mar., Apr., Jun., and Jul., respectively, for March, April, June and July, but in most modern offices, their use has been discontinued.

Business Abbreviations.

The following list contains the more important abbreviations commonly used in business. In making out bills or inventories of merchandise, it is often found convenient to use many abbreviations not authorized by general usage, but which are familiar to those engaged in the special line of business in which the abbreviations are used:

NOTE.—Abbreviations for weights or quantities, etc., as bu., lb., pkg., are usually capitalized in bills, inventories, etc., but are begun with small letters in most other cases.

Attorney.....Att. or Atty.	Bills Payable.....B. Pay.	Commission Com.
Account.....Acc. or Acct.	Bills Receivable...B. Rec.	Consignment Con.
Adventure adv.	Black Blk.	County or Company...Co.
Advertisement..ad. or adv.	Bought Bot.	Creditor or Credit....Cr.
Afternoon P. M.	Bound, Bond Bd.	Current (this month)..Cur.
Against (versus) vs.	Brother Bro.	Custom House C. H.
Agent Agt.	Brought Brot.	Day Book D. B.
All Correct O. K.	Brown Bro.	Days ds.
Amount Amt.	Bundles Bdls.	Deadhead (free)....D. H.
And so forth...&c or etc.	By way of.....via.	Debtor Dr.
Answer Ans.	Capital Cap.	Department Dept.
Arrive ar.	Carat Car.	Deposit Dep.
Article Art.	Case cs.	Discount Dis.
Assorted Asstd.	Cash Book C. B.	Ditto (the same).....do
At@	Cashier Cash.	Dollars.....dolls. or Dolls.
Average av.	Cents cts.	Domestic dom.
Avoirdupois Avoir.	Charged Chg.	Dozen doz.
Bags Bgs.	Check Ck.	Draft Dft.
Balance Bal.	Cleared clد.	Each ea.
Bales Bls.	Clerk clk.	Electric Elec.
Bank Bk.	Collection Col.	Errors and omissions
Barrel brl. or bbl.	Collect on Delivery..C.O.D.	excepted....E. and O. E.
Bill Book.....B. B.	College Coll.	Errors Excepted....E. E.
Bill of Lading.....B. L.	Commercial..Com. or Coml.	

Business Abbreviations—Continued.

Example	Ex.	Junior	Jr.	Premium	Prem.
Exchange	Exc.	Journal	J.	President	Pres.
Expense	Exp.	Journal Folio.....	J. F.	Quart	qt.
Express Money Order		Ledger Folio	L. F.	Quarter	qr.
.....	Ex. M. O.	Manufacturing	Mftg.	Rail Road	R. R.
Favor	Fav.	Memorandum	Mem.	Railway	Ry.
Figured	Figd.	Merchandise	Mdse.	Received	Recd.
First Quality	A 1	Mister	Mr.	Sales Book	S. B.
Folio	F. or Fol.	Mistress	Mrs.	Secretary.....	Sec. or Secy.
Foot or Feet.....	ft.	Money Order	M. O.	Shipment	Shipt.
Forenoon	A. M.	Month	mo.	Steamer	Str.
Forward	Ford.	Namely	viz.	Stenographer	Sten.
Free on board.....	f. o. b.	National	Nat.	Street	St.
Freight	Frt.	Next month	prox.	Superfine	Super.
Gallon	gal.	Number	No.	Sundries	Sunds.
Gentlemen or Sirs...Messrs.		Ounce	oz.	Take Notice	N. B.
Gross	gr. or gro.	Package	pkg.	That is	I. e.
Handkerchief	Hdkf.	Page	p.	Thousand	M.
Hogshead	Hhd.	Pages	pp.	Ton	T.
Hour	hr.	Paid	Pd.	Transportation ...	Trans.
Hundred	C	Pair	pr.	Transaction	Trans.
Hundred Weight	cwt.	Payment	Payt.	Treasurer	Treas.
Inches	in.	Peck	pk.	Vice President....	V. Pres.
Instant (this month)..	inst.	Piece	pc.	Volume	Vol.
Insurance	Ins.	Pieces	ps.	Way Bill	W. B.
Interest	Int.	Pint	pt.	Week	wk.
Inventory	Inv.	Post Office	P. O.	Weight	Wt.
Invoice	Inv.	Postoffice Order...	P. O. O.	Yard	yd.
Invoice Book	I. B.	Pound	lb.	Year	yr.

PART III

Technical Word Lists.

The purpose of the following lists is to afford stenographers and other office employees a means of studying the technical vocabularies of some twenty-five different businesses and professions. It is always pleasing to an employer to find that his stenographer is familiar with the spelling of the technical words that make up the vocabulary of the business.

The collection of words herewith presented have been gathered from a large number of late technical works, trade catalogs, etc. For convenience of reference, the words have been alphabetically arranged, and the several lists are indexed at the close of the book.

Architects and Builders.

Aaron's-rod	arcade	banister	brackets
abacus	arcature	baptistery	bridging-joint
abatvent	arch	barrel-vault	bronzed
(ä bǎ'vong)	architect	base	buffet
abatvoix	architrave	baseboard	buhlwork
(ä bǎ vwä')	arcuation	basement	buttery
abbey	arena	bas-relief	buttness
abutment	areostyle	bay-window	Byzantine
acoustic	argillous	bead and butt	caisson
aisle	asbestos	beam	calcimine
alabaster	ashler	bearing	canopy
alcove	ashler facing	bear-mouthed	cantelever
altar	asphalt or	belfry	capital
amphitheatre	asphaltum	belvedere	caryatides
antechoir	attic	bevel	casement
antifriction	auditorium	blocage	cathedral
apse	balcony	(blō cǎzh')	cavetto
aqueduct	baluster	bolster	ceiling
arabesque	balustrade	boudoir	cellar

Architects and Builders—Continued.

cement	cupboard	fretwork	lacquered
chalet	cupola	frieze	lap-welded
chamfered	curb-roof	frontal	lateral
chancel	cut-off	furred	lantern
channel	dado	furring	lattice
chapel	dais	gable	lavatory
chateau	dentil	gallery	lean-to
chimney	dimensions	galvanized	lecturn
choir	dome	gambrel	level
chords	Dorian	gargoyle	lintel
chute	Doric	garret	lip mould
cistern	dormer-window	girders	lobby
clapboards	dormitory	glazing	loft
cleats	dorsal or dossel	Gothic	loggia
closet	dovetail	granite	longitudinal
cobblestone	drainage	gravel	loophole
cofferdam	driestone	griffin	louver
cold-rolled	eaves	grille	lugs
coliseum or	elevator	groin	lumber
colosseum	embrasure	grouted	lunettes
collar-beam	encarpus	guilloche	macadam
colonnade	entablature	gutta	mahogany
column	entresol	gutter	Malacca
concrete	escutcheon	gymnasium	manhole
conduit	Etruscan	gypsum	Mansard roof
confessional	excavation	hammer-beam	mantel
conservatory	extension	hand-rail	marquetry
contractor	eyebars	helix	masonry
coping	facade	hemacite knob	mausoleum
corbel	fascia	hip-rafter	medieval
corbelled	faucet	hoist	metope
Corinthian	fillet	hood-moulding	mezzanine
cornice	finial	housing	minaret
corridor	flanged-steel	Ionic	modillion
corrugated	flashings	jamb	module
courses	flues	joists	monastery
crenelated	flush	keystone	monument
cresting	flutings	kiln-dried	Moresque
crossette	frescoing	label	mortise

Architects and Builders—Continued.

mosaic	offset courses	pedestal	reglet
mosque	ogee	pediment	Romanesque
moulding or	ogive	pendant (n)	rotunda
molding	oratory	pendent (a)	rubble
mullion	orchestra	peristyle	scroll
mural	ordinance	piazza	silicate
mutule	oriel	pilaster	specification
museum	ornament	pinnacle	stucco
nave	orthostyle	portal	suite
necking	out-gauged	porte-cochere	tenor
newel	ovolo	(pôrt'cô shâr')	tetrastyle
niche	oylets or	portico	tracery
nosed treads	eyelets	porphyry	transom
N. O. S. (not	panel	proscenium	triglyph
otherwise	parquetry	quarry	ventilation
specified)	partition	quoin	viaduct
observatory	pavilion	rabbet	voussoir

Automobiles, Bicycles, and Motors.

accelerator	auto-cycle	bolt	camel's-hair
accessories	automatic	bonnet	canopy
accumulator	automobile	bottom	canvas
acetylene	axel	bracket	caoutchouc
acetylite	badge	brad-awl	capacity
adhesion	baffle-plate	braid	carbide
adjustable	balance	brake	carbureter
adjustment	battery	breakdown	carriage
air lever	beam	bridge-piece	carrier
alcohol	bearing	brougham	carrying
aluminum	beech	buckles	carvel
amateur	beveled	buffer	casing
ammeter	bicycle	bull	castor-oil
anneal	bicyclist	burner	catalysis
apron	bike (slang)	bushed	catalytic
arbor-shaft	billing-spanner	butt	calk
armature	birch	butterfly-valve	catch
artillery	Bleriot lamp	button	cedar
asbestos	boiler	cam	celluloid

Automobiles, Bicycles, and Motors—Continued.

cement	crank-pin	electric	gimlet
centaur	crate	elliptic	goggles
center	current	elm	governor
centrifugal	curtain	emery	gradient
champion	cushion	enameled	gradometer
channel-iron	customs	endless	gravel
chassis	cut-off	endurance	grease
chrome	cycle	engine	groove
chronometer	cyclometer	erratic	gudgeon
circuit	cylinder	exhaust	guide
circulation	damage	exhibition	gunwale
clamp	de-clutch	exhibitor	gusset
clearance	dead-center	expansion	gutter
clinch	deflate	explosion	headlight
clip	delivery	extinguisher	hexagon
closure	densimetre	eyebolt	honeycomb
clutch	detachable	fastener	hooter
coefficient	diagonal	ferrule	ignition
coil	diagram	fiber	ignitor
collapse	diameter	fillet	incandescent
collar	diaphragm	filter	induction
combustion	differential	flange	inflate
commutator	diffuse	flexible	injector
compass	digger-fork	float-chamber	insulate
compression	disc	flooder	insulator
compressor	disengage	fluted	interchange- able
condenser	dismantle	fore-carriage	interrupter
conductor	distributor	forgings	inverted
cone	draught	friction	jacket
connecting	drawlink	funnel	janned
contour	drill	gaiter	jet
contract	driving-axle	garage	jockey-pulley
controlling	D-valve	(gà rāzh')	journal
cordal	dynamo	gas-bag	label
core	ebonite	gasket	laced
cork	ebony	gauge	landau
cotter	eccentric	gauze	landaulet
countersunk	efficiency	gearing	lap-weld
cover	elbow	gib (gīb not jīb)	

Automobiles, Bicycles, and Motors—Continued.

lattice-girder	operate	runabout	thrust
level	option	sal ammoniac	tightener
lever	ordinary	satin-wood	tire
lignum-vitæ	panel	screen	toe-clip
limousine	parabolic	screw	tonneau
linchpin	paraffin	seamless	touring-car
linoleum	pattern	seat-pillar	trembler-coil
longitudinal	pedal	secondary	tricycle
lubricant	petrol	security-bolt	trouser-clip
lubricator	petroleum	segment	turpentine
luggage	phaeton	shearing	U-belt
mahogany	pinion	silencer	universal
mechanism	piston	skid	upholstered
membrane	pivot	socket	valve
metal	planetary	sole-piece	van
metallic	planet-wheels	spanner	vaporizing
methyiated	platinum	spark-plug	vehicle
mica	pneumatic	spirit-lamp	ventilator
milled	poncelet	spoke	vertical
misfire	porcelain	sprayer	vibration
morocco	pressure	sprocket	victoria
motor	projector	squawker	voltage
mudguard	pulley	steering-bar	voltmeter
multiple	puncture	stern-post	vulcanized
mushroom-	quadrant	stud	wagonette
valve	quadricycle	switch	wallet
mail-catcher	quadruple	syringe	waste
nave-hoop	radiator	tabular	water-gauge
nipple	ratchet	tandem	water-jacket
noiseless	rattan	tappet	wedge
non-deflatable	reflector	tarpaulin	weld
non-skidding	regulator	tee	wind-shield
notch	removable	telescope pump	wrench
nozzle	reservoir	template	wrist-pin
number-plate	reversible	or templet	wrought-iron
nut	ridable	tenon	
odometer	rivet	terminal	
offset	rotary	throttle	

Civil Engineering.**(From Rankin's Manual of Civil Engineering.)**

abrasion	cantilever	elasticity	kaolin
abrasive	carbolic	ellipse	kiln
abutment	carbonate	engineer	laminations
accumulator	catenary	equilibrium	lateral
air-compressor	cement	estimates	lattice
alinement	channel	excavation	levee
alkali	chlorite	explosives	level
alloy	cinders	Fahrenheit	loam
aluminum	coefficient	fascine	magnesia
analysis	cofferdam	fatigue	maintenance
apparatus	collapse	feldspar or	malleable
aquage	compass	feldspath	masonry
aqueduct	components	filtration	mastic
artesian	concrete	floodgate	material
ashler or ashlar	conduits	flue	mattress
asphalt or	conjugate	gauge	metallic
asphaltum	contour	geodetic	meter
augite	coping	geostatic	modulus
auxiliary	corrosion	girder	mortar
ballast	corrugated	gneiss (nis)	mortise
barometer	counterforts	gradient	neutral
barricades	coursed	granite	nickel
basalt	crevasse	grauwacke or	nitro-glycerine
basin	cribbing	graywacke	non-absorbent
beam	culvert	gravity	optical
Bessemer	current	groins	ordinates
beton	curvature	grout	pantograph
bituminous	cylinder	gutter	parabola
blocade	data	gypsum	parallel
bowstring	datum	homogeneous	parallelogram
bracing	deviation	horizontal	perimeter
bulwark	disintegration	hornblende	petroleum
buoyancy	dolomite	hydraulic	pier
buttress	dowel	hydrostatic	pile-driver
by-wash	drainage	impact	pillars
caisson	dyke	inertia	planimeter
calcareous	dynamite	irrigation	plates
canal	eidograph	joggle	platometer

Civil Engineering—Continued.

pliability	resistance	stability	transit
plotting	resolution	stadia	transverse
polygon	retaining	stadium	traverse
pontoon	revet (re vêt')	starlings	treenail, or trenail
potash	revetment	statics	or trunnel
pozzolana	rigidity	stirrup	triangulation
or pozzuolana	rivet	storage	trigonometry
protractor	roller	stress	trunnions
puddling	rubble	strut	truss
pyrites	saturate	survey	tunnel
quadrant	screed	suspension	underpinning
quarries	sextant	tenacity	vernier
quartz	shearing	tension	vertical
quay (kē)	silica	theodolite	viaduct
quoin	silicate	thrust	vitrified
rammed	siphon	tidal	warp
rattler	skew	torsion	wier
reconnaissance	sluice	traction	wrough
regime	specification	trammel	zigzag
reservoir	specimen	tramway	zinc
resilience	specific gravity		

Commercial.

acceptance	article	bourse	clerk
accommoda- tion	assignment	brokerage	coinage
account	attachment	budget	collectible
accountant	audit	bullion	column
accrued	bail bond	bullish	commute
actuary	balance	business	competition
adjustment	bankruptcy	cablegram	competitor
administrator	bargain	calendar	concern
ad valorem	billhead	cancel	consignee
advertise	billion	capital	consignment
allotment	bimetalism	cargo	consul
amount	bona fide	cashier	convertible
antedate	bonus	catalog or catalogue	corporation
arbitrage	bookkeeper	certify	counterfeit
	borrower		coup

Commercial—Continued.

coupon	duplicate	illegal	obligation
credit	dutiable	illegible	overture
creditor	economy	indorse	panic
current	elevator	indorsement	patent
custom	embarrass	interstate	pecuniary
customer	employee	intrastate	policy
daily	emporium	investment	postal
data	engross	jobber	preferential
dealer	entrepot	journal	preferred
debenture	(än tre põ')	ledger	profit
debit	equitable	liability	property
debtor	estimate	liquidate	proposition
decimal	exchequer	Lloyds	recoup
defalcation	expedite	loan	reimburse
defaulter	expressage	lucrative	resource
deficit	extension	manager	salary
delinquent	extortionate	manufactory	schedule
demurrage	extravagant	manufacture	seigniorage
denomination	facsimile	margin	signature
deposit	factory	maturity	solicit
depository	fiduciary	mercantile	storage
depository	finance	merchandise	subsidy
deterioration	financier	messenger	subtreasury
director	fluctuate	millionaire	sundries
discount	foreclosure	monetary	telegram
dishonor	forfeit	money	telephone
dividend	forgery	moneyed	tonnage
document	forging	monopolize	transfer
dormant	franchise	monopoly	transferable
draft	fraudulent	mortgage	usury
drainage	freight	negotiable	value
drawee	gross	negotiate	waybill
duebill	honorable	notary	

Drugs and Medicines.

abietene	absorbent	acid	aerate
abietin	acetic	acolyctine	alcohol
absinthe	acetylene	aconite	aldehyde
absinthin	achillein	adulterate	almond-oil

Drugs and Medicines—Continued.

aloes	bitartrate	cochineal	gambier
alkali	boracic	collodion	gamboge
alum	borate	colocynth	gasoline
amberggris	borax	cologne	gelatin
ammonia	bromate	copaiba	gelsemine
amylic	bromine	copperas	gentain
anhylene	calisaya	corrosive sub-	ginseng
aniline	calomel	limate	Glauber's salts
anime	camomile	creosote	glycerin
anise	camphine	crude	glyconin
antimony	camphor	crystal	hashish
antitoxin	cantharides	crystallize	hellebore
apothecary	capsicum	cubeb	henna
aqua	capsule	cumin	hoarhound or
aqua fortis	carbolic	cupric	horehound
archil	carbonate	cyanate	hydrate
areca	carbonic	cyanic	hydro
aricine	carboy	cyanide	hydrometer
arnica	carburet	dandruff	hypo
aromatic	cascara	decoction	indigo
arrowroot	cascarilla	digitalis	infusion
arsenic	cassia	dilute	iodine
arsenious	castile	dissolve	iodoform
arsine	castor-oil	druggist	ipecac
asafetida	caustic	elixir	isinglass
asarone	chamois	Epsom salts	Jamaica
attar	champagne	ergot	laudanum
balm	chloral	essence	laurel
balsam	chlorate	ether	lavender
basil	chloride	eucalyptus	licorice
bay-rum	chlorine	euphorbia	linseed
bdellium	chloroform	fennel	liter
belladonna	chromate	fluid	litharge
benzine	citrate	formaldehyde	litmus
benzoin	citric	formic	lobelia
bergamot	civet	formula	lozenge
betel-nut	claret	fusel	madder
bicarbonate	cobalt	galbanum	magenta
bisulphide	cocaine	gallic	magnesia

Drugs and Medicines—Continued.

mandrake	oxide	precipitate	spikenard
manganese	oxy	prussiate	sponge
mercurial	oxygen	prussic	squill
mercury	paraffin	pulverize	strychnia
methyl	paregoric	pyrogallol	strychnine
Monse's	pastil or pastille	quassia	sublimate
muricatic	pepsin	quassin	sulphate
myrrh	pessary	quebracho	sulphide
naphtha	pharmaceuti-	quinine	sulphur
nicotine	cal	rhubarb	sulphurated
nipple shields	pharmacist	Rochelle	sulphuric
nitrate	pharmacy	rouge	syringe
nitre	phenol	saffron	tartaric
nitric	phenyl	saleratus	terra
nitro	phosphate	salicin	tragacanth
nitrous	phosphoric	salicylic	turpentine
ocher	pistachio	saltpeter	vaseline
olive	podophyllin	sanguinaria	veratrum
opium	poison	sarsaparilla	vitriol
opodeldoc	potash	sassafras	whisky
orris	potassa	Seidlitz	
oxalic	potassium	solution	

Dry Goods and Textiles.

(Cole's Encyclopedia of Dry Goods.)

baca	alpaca	artificial	batiste
abdominal	Amana	asbestos	bayadere
corset	amazone	Astrakhan	beaver
accordion	Andalusian	atlas	bedticking
pleating	Angola	baize	beige
adamantine pin	Angora	balbriggan	beurre
adenos	antique	Ballymena	bias
Afghan	apparel	balmoral	biretz
agra	applique	bandana	blanket
aida	apron	barege	blazer
aigrette	arabesque	(bā rāzh')	bleached
a la mode	armure	barracan	blouse
allover	arrasene	barre	boa

Dry Goods and Textiles—Continued.

bobbinet	chamios	crochet	fez
bocazine	changeant	cuff	fibrilia
bodice	(chānge'ant)	curtain	fichu (fē'shū)
bombazine	chatelaine	cushion	flannel
bonnet	chemise	cuttanee	flanelette
bootee	(she meez')	damask	flax
border	chenille	damasse	fleece
bosom	cheviot	(dā ma sā')	flock
boucle	chevron	decollete	florentine
(bōō clay')	chiffon	(dā cōl le tā')	floss
boullionne	chinchilla	delineator	flounce
(boo yon nay')	chine (she-nā')	denim	fluted
barid	chintz	diaper	four-in-hand
broadcloth	chudder	dimity	frieze
brocade	cloak	domestics	(frize or frēze)
brocatel	coburg	domett	frill
broche (brō shā')	cochineal	dornock	fringe
buckle	collar	doveskin	fulling
bukram	collarette	dowlas	fustram
bullion fringe	collet (cō lā')	doily	galligaskins
burnoose	comfort	or doyley	gambroon
button	couquille	dress-shield	gauffre
calender	(cō kēl')	drilling	(gōf'fer)
calico	cordonnet	dyeing	gauntlet
cambric	corduroy	eider-down	gauze
canille	corsage	elastic	genappe
(can-eel')	corset	embossing	(jē năp')
canopy	costume	embroidery	gimp
canvas	coteline	empress cloth	gingham
capote	(cō te leen')	etamine	girdle
Cardigan	cotton	escorial	glazing
cardinal	coverlet	etching-silk	gloria
cashmere	crape or crepe	fabric	gobelin
cassimere	cravat	factory	gore
cassinette	cravenette	fagoting	gossamer
celluloid	crepon	fascinator	gown
challis or chally	cretonne	fastener	grenadine
(shāl'ly)	crewel	Fayal lace	grisaille
chambray	crinoline	featherbone	groogram

Dry Goods and Textiles—Continued.

guipure (ge pūr')	khaki (kā'kī)	mantilla	nacre (ná crā')
gunny	kilt	mantle	nainsook
gusset	knickerbockers	marguerite	nankeen
haberdasher	knitted	marseilles (mār sālz')	napery
habit	lace	matelasse (māt lās'ā)	natte (nāh tā')
hammer-cloth	lambrequin (lām' brē kīn)	mauve	navajo (nāv'a hō)
hammock	lamb's-wool	melange (mā lānz'h')	negligee (nēg le zhā')
handkerchief	laventine	mercerize	nubia
harlequin	lawn	merion	nun's veiling
havelock	leghorn	middy-blouse	organdie
haversack	leno	milliner	ornament
hemstitch	lingerie (lān zhā ree')	millinery	ostrich plume
henrietta	linen	miroir (mē rōō āhr')	outing flannel
herringbone	linsey-woolsey	mitt	oxford
hickory	lisle (lē)	moccasin	paillette (pā yēt')
holland	lisle thread (lil)	modiste	pajamas
homespun	livery	mohair	paletot (pāl'e tō)
honeycomb	lockram	moire (mōh rā')	pantalet
hosiery	lustering	moirette	pantellas
huckaback or huck	lustrene	moleskin	paramatta
illusion	mackinaw	montagnac (mōn'ta nāk')	parasol
imitation	macintosh	moreen	passementerie (pās mēn'ter ŋ)
ingrain	maco (mā'kō)	mosquito	pattern
insertion	macrame (māc rā mā')	mousquetaire (mūs kē tār')	pelerine (pēl er in)
interlining	madapollam (mād a pōl'lam)	mozambique	pelisse
iridescent	madder	muff	penang
jabot	madras	muffette (mūf e tē')	percale
jaconet	mail-cloth	muffler	percaline
japanese	malines (ma lēnz')	mull	persennine
jeanette	manila	mummy-cloth	petticoat
jeans	manteau (mān'tō)	muslin	picot (pē cō')
jersey	mantlet		pile
kapok (kā pōk')			
kerchief			
kersey			

Dry Goods and Textiles—Continued.

pillow	sarong	sponge silk	twill
pilot-cloth	satchel	stockinet	ulster
pinafore	sateen or	suitings	underwear
pique (pē. kā')	satine	surtout	upholstery
placket	satin	sweater	valance
plaid	satinet	taffeta	valenta
plastron	satin grec	Tam O'Shanter	Vandyke
pleat	(graik)	tarlatan	veil
plisse (plīs sā')	satin luxor	tarpaulin	velours
plime	satin regence	tartan	(ve lōōr')
polka-dot	Saxony	tassel	veloutine
polonaise	sayette	T-cloth	velvet
pompadour	scarf	techscarf	velveteen
poplin	scrim	tennisflannel	Venetian
portiere	sealskin	terrycloth	waban
(por tyār')	sebastopol	textile	wadding
prints	seersucker	Thibet	waist
purl	selvedge	tiffany	wammus
purse	or selvage	tights	wash blonde
raglan	serge	tinsel	waterproof
reefer	serpentine	tippet	whalebone
remnant	shalloon	tissue	woolen
repellent	shawl	toilet	worsted
revers	shirt-waist	toweling	wrapper
(re vâir')	shoddy	tricot (trē co')	wristlet
ribbon	sicilian	trousers	yoke
ruching	silence cloth	trosseau	zephyr
ruffle	silesia	(trōō sō')	zouave
sacque	singeing	tulle (tōōl)	
sandal	skein	tweed	

Dry Goods, Etc.—Furs.

angora	beaver	coney	fox
Astrakhan	cat	electric seal	goat
badger	chinchilla	ermine	lamb
bear	civet-cat	fisher	lynx

Dry Goods, Etc.—Furs—Continued.

marmot	muskrat	raccoon	skunk
marten	nutria	sable	squirrel
mink	opossum	seal	wolf
mole	otter	sea-otter	wolverine
monkey	rabbit		

Dry Goods, Etc.—Laces.

alencon	(shǎn tǐl'ly)	(gē pūr')	oyah (ō'yáh)
(ǎl en sǒn')	chiffon	Honiton	pasement
allover	(shǐf'ǒn')	imitation	(pās'měnt)
antique	Cluny	Irish	Planen
antwerp	craponne	knotted	(plon'en)
Arabian	crochet	Lille	point (several
arras	darned	Limerick	varieties)
Aurillac	Devonshire	Luxeuil	renaissance
Auvergne	Dieppe	(lǔx ǎl')	(rē nā'sance)
(ǎw'vern)	(dē ēp')	Maline	seaming
Ave Maria	Duchesse	Maltese	Seville
(ǎv e' mā rē'á)	Dutch	Mechlin	(sǎ vil'lā)
Bayeux	escurial	Medici	Spanish
(bǎ'yū)	Fayal	(méd'ī cī)	tambour
bisette	fedora	melange	thread
blonde	Flemish-point	(mā lǎnzh')	torchon
bobbin	footing	mignonette	Vandyke
bourbon	Genoa	(mǐn yo nēt')	Valenciennes
bretonne	Grammont	nanduty	(vál ǎn'cī ěnz')
Brussels	(grām mōng')	organdie	("Val")
Chantilly	guipure	oriental	

Dry Goods, Etc.—Lists of Silks.

bengaline	epingle	filo	foulard
chirimen	(ep paing gle')	filoselle	g'ace (glá sǎ')
(chǐr i mēn)	etamine	florentine	gros de Indes
crepe de chine	(ē-ta-mēn')	floret	(gro deh ĩnd'ēs)
(crāp de shēn')	faille française	floretta	gros de Londres
crepe lisse	(fǎl frang sās)	floss	(lōn'drā)
(lees)			

Dry Goods, Etc.—Lists of Silks—Continued.

gros de Tours (tōōrs)	ottoman	satin athena	soie ondee
gros grain (grō'grān)	paduasoy	satin charmeuse	soleil
habutia	peau de soie (pō de swħā')	(shār mūg')	(sō lā yuh)
(hăb'ū tī')	Pekin	satin directoire	souffle
louisine	persiana	satin feutre	(sōōfl)
(lū i zēn')	rhadzimir	(fūtr)	souple
marabout	(rād'si mīr)	shappe	(sōōpl)
(mār'a bōōt)	romaine	shikeginu	soutache
messaline	royale	shusu-habutai	(sōō tāsh')
Nagapore	(roy'al)	sicilienne	tabaret
organzine	samite	soie batiste	tusser
	sarcenet		

Dry Goods, Etc.—Vegetable Fibre.

agare	istle (Tampico)	Mexican fibre	plantain
broom root	jute	or silk-grass	raffia
China grass or	kittool	milkweek	ramie or China
ramie	lacebark	New Zealand	grass
cocoanut	kapok	flax	sida
cotton	linden bast	palmetto	sisel grass
crin vegetal	mallow	Palmyra or	Spanish moss
Cuba bast	manila	bassine	sunh-hemp
Exporto grass	mat-rush	piassaba	tapa
flax	Mauritius hemp	pineapple	vegetable sponge
hemp			

Educational.

abacus	astronomy	cognition	co-ordination
academic	attendance	college	co-relation
academy	average	collegiate	corporal
agriculture	axiom	commencement	correlation
agronomy	bookkeeping	commercial	cultural
algebra	botany	branches	curator
alma mater	calisthenics	committee	curriculum
analysis	campus	composition	dean
analytic	catalog	compulsory	degree
anatomy	chaperon	conjugate	development
apperception	civics	connote	didactics
arithmetic	civil government	co-operate	diploma

Educational—Continued.

discipline	histology	orthography	semester
dormitory	history	pedagogue	seminary
drawing	hygiene	pedagogy	senior
economics	ichthyology	penmanship	shorthand
education	illiteracy	philology	sloyd
elementary	illiterate	philosophy	society
elocution	intellect	physical culture	sophomore
embryology	intuition	physics	sorority
encyclopedia	Italian	physiology	Spanish
English	janitor	polytechnic	specialize
entomology	junior	practical	spelling
environment	Latin	preceptor	stenography
erudition	literature	preparatory	synthesis
etymology	logic	primary	synthetic
evolution	lyceum	principal (chief)	tardiness
examination	manual training	principle (truth)	technical
faculty	mathematician	professor	technology
fallacy	matriculate	proficient	theme
fraternity	mental arithmetic	program	theology
French	meteorology	psychic	theoretical
freshman	methods	psychology	thesis
fundamental	microscopy	punctuality	truancy
geography	mineralogy	reading	truant
geology	museum	register	tuition
geometry	music	rhetoric	tutor
German	nomenclature	rhetoricals	typewriting
graduate	normal	rudiments	university
grammar	oral	salary	vocabulary
Greek	oratory	scholar	word analysis
Greek-letter	ornithology	science	writing
gymnasium	othoepy	scientific	written
gymnastics	orthopedy	secondary	zoology

Great Educators.

Abbott, Lyman	Eliot, Charles W.	Hadley, Arthur T.	Mann, Horace
Angell, James B.	Epictetus	Harris, Wm. T.	Parker, Francis
Comenius, Johann	Emerson, R. W.	Arnold, Thomas	Pestalozzi
Darwin, Charles	Froebel, Freder- ick	Harper, Wm. R.	Spencer, Herbert
Dwight, Timothy		Hinsdale, B. A.	

Electrical.

accumulator	bobbin	conical	economy
acid	boosters	connection	eddy
aerial	bracket	constant	Edison
alternating	brake	continuous	efficiency
current	breaker	contracts	electric
alternation	brush	controller	electrician
alternator	Bunsen	converter	electricity
aluminum	bus-bar	cores	electro-cautery
amalgamation	bushings	coulombmeters	electrode
ammeter	cable	countershaft	electro-dynamic
ampere	cadmium	coupling	electro-engraving
amperometer	calibration	crane motor	electro-gilding
annealing	calorimeter	critical point	electrolier
annular	Camacho	cross-arms	electrolysis
annunciator	candle-power	cross-over switch	electrolyte
anode	capacity	current	electrolytic
antennae	carbons	curves	electro-magnet
anti-parallel	Cardew	cut-out	electrometer
apparatus	cascade	cyanide	electromotive
appliances	cathode	cycle	E. M. F. (electro motive force)
arc	cells	Daniell	electroplate
armature	centrifugal	decomposition	electro-polar
arrester	charging	deflection	electroscope
asbestos	chemical action	delta	electrostatic
astatic	chloride	demagnetize	electro-therapeutics
atomic	choke-coil	density	electrotype
attraction	circuit	depolarizer	elevator
automatic	circular	deposit	energy
auxiliary	cleat work	Deprez-	ether
ballistic	coefficient	D'Arsonval	equalizer
battery	coherer	developments	equivalent
Bandet siphon	coil	defractive	exciter
bell hanger	collector	disintegration	factor
belting	compensator	disk	Faradaic
bichloride	commutator	distribution	Farady
bichromate	concentric	duplex	Faure
bimetallic	condenser	dynamic	feeders
blow-out	conductor	dynamometer	filament
blowpipe	conduit	dynamos	

Electrical—Continued.

film	magnet	potential	socket
five-phase system	magnetic	potentiometer	solder
formulas	magnetism	pupillary	solenoid
Foucault	magneto	radian	solution
friction	Marconi	radiator	specific
fuse blocks	meter	Radigent	spherical
galvanic	mica	radius	spiral
galvanometer	microfarad	ratio	standard
galvanoscope	microphone	reactance	static
gassing	millimeter	receiver	stator
gauss	milliampere	rectifier	step-down
generate	millivoltmeter	regeneration	storage
generator	motive	relay	submarine
gramme ring	motor	repulsion	switchboard
gravity	multiple	residual	synchronous
Grenit	multipolar	resistance	system
ground director	negative	resonance	tamidine
gutta-percha	Nernst	resultant	tangent
illuminating	neutral	reverser	tangential
illuminator	nickel	rheostat	telegraph
impedance	nitrate	rotary	telephone
incandescence	nitric	rotation	temperature
incandescent	non-arcing	rotor	terrestrial
lamps	non-conductor	sal ammoniac	Thompson
indicator	ohm	saturation	thermo-electric
inductance	ohmic	scale	thermostat
induction-coil	ohmmeter	sediment	thermostatic
inductivity	okonite	self-induction	torque
inductor-	Pacinotti	sensibility	tracts
alternator	parallel	sensitive	transformer
insulator	permeable	series	transmission
intensity	permeance	shaft	transmitter
interference	photometer	shunt	trolley
internal	platinum	Shallenberger	Tudor
Jablochkoff	Poggendorff	Siemen	vacuum
kilowatt	polarity	signal	Varley
kinetic	polarization	simplex	vitrified
luminescence	polyphase	single-phase	volt
luminometer	positive	siphon	

Electrical—Continued.

voltage	vulcanize	wattmeter	Wollaston
volt-ammeter	Wadell-Entz	weatherproof	Y-System
volt-ampere	Wallace	Westinghouse	X-ray
voltmeter	watt	Wheatstone	zinc

Florists and Nursery.

acacia	carnation	hybrid	petunia
acanthus	catalpa	Japonica	phlox
agave	catawba	jasmine	phylloxera
ageratum	cudculio	lilac	poinsetta
almond	cypress	lily	pomegranate
amaranth	dahlia	magnolia	privet
amaryllis	euphorbia	marguerite	propagate
anemone	exotic	mignonette	raspberry
anona	florist	mulberry	rhododendron
apricot	fuchsia	myrtle	scion
arbor-vitae	geranium	nasturtium	tulip
arbutus	girdle	nectarine	verbena
begonia	gladiolus	noisette	viburnum
blossom	greengage	oleander	weigelia
bouquet	heather	orchid	wistaria
bulbous	heliotrope	palmetto	yew
cactus	holly	pansy	yucca
campanula	hyacinth	pelargonium	

Furniture and Carpets.

abraum	birch	cane-seat	commode
adjustable	bird's-eye maple	carpet	Cordeman
antique	bracket	carving	corduroy
Antwerp	brocade	caster	corrugated
Arras	brocatelle	cedar	couch
automatic	Brussels	cheval	Crex
Axminster	buffet	chiffonier	cupboard
bamboo	burlap	chills	curtain
beech	buttress	china-closet	cushion
bevel	cabinet	colonial	damask

Furniture and Carpets—Continued.

dammara	Kidderminster	pedestal	shape-swelled
davenport	kneading-board	perambulator	sideboard
decorated	knobs	pigeonhole	silica
diamond tufted	knock-down	pile	Smyrna
divan	lacquer	pillars	sofa
dresser	linoleum	plaited	specifications
durable	locust	2-ply, 3-ply, etc.	spindles
elaborately	lounge	polished	spiral
embossed	lustre	princess	suite
enamel	mahogany	quarter-sawed	(sweet)
escritoire	malleable-iron	ratchet	tabourette
excelsior	mantel	rattan	tapestry
extension slides	matting	reed-seat	tiles
fabrikoid	mattress	refrigerator	upholstered
factory	mirror	reinforced	velours
fiber	mission	renovate	veneer
Flemish	mohair	resilient	Vernis Martin
flexible	moquette	reversible	Verona plush
furniture	Moresque	Rococo	wardrobe
genuine	Morris chair	Roman chairs	warp
gilt	mouldings	ruffle	waterproof
hassock	Napier mattings	rustic	weathered
helical springs	oriental	screens	Welch combina-
hickory	ornamental	scroll-sawed	tion
imitation	Ostermoor	seasoned	willowware
ingrain	ottoman	sectional	Wilton rugs
Japanese	oxidized	serpentine	Windsor
jardiniere	panels	serviceable	worsted
jardiniere-stand	partition	settee	woven wire

Groceries.

allspice	banana	bologna	caramel
almond	barley	bonbon	carrot
anchovy	barrel	brazilnut	cassava
anise	Bermuda onion	butterine	cauliflower
apricot	biscuit	candied	caviar
asparagus	bluing	cantaloupe	cayenne

Groceries—Continued.

cereal	faucet	molasses	sardines
cheese—	gasoline	mullagatawny	sauerkraut
Camenbert	gelatin	mustard	(or sourcrout)
Brie	gherkin	nutmeg	soap
Edam	ginger	olive	sorghum
Limburger	glucose	orange	spaghetti
Neufchatel	grape-fruit	oyster	spinach
Parmesan	grocer	paprika	succotash
Roquefort	guava	parsnip	sugar
chestnut	haddies	peanuts	syrup
chicory	halibut	pearline	tamarind
chili	herring	pecans	tangerine
chocolate	hominy	persimmons	tapioca
chow-chow	honey	phosphate	teas—
cinnamon	horseradish	piccallili	Ceylon
citron	indigo	pippin	Eng. breakfast
cocoa	jelly	potash	gunpowder
coffees—	kerosene	preserves	imperial
cereal	lemon	pretzel	Japan
Guatemala	lettuce	prune	oolong
Maracaibo	loquat	pumpkin	young hyson
Mocha	macaroni	quince	terrapin
Java	mace	radish	tomatoes
Rio	mackerel	raisin	vanilla
Santos	malaga	raspberry	vegetables
cottolene	mangoes	rhubarb	vermicelli
curry	marmalade	salad	vinegar
damson	mayonnaise	salmon	walnut
farina	melon	Saratoga chips	woodenware

Hardware.

adzes	asbestos	balances	biggins
agate ware	augers	barbed wire	biscuit cutters
aluminum	automatic	bar lead	bit-brace exten-
ammunition	awls	barometers	sions
anchors	awning hooks	barrel-bolts	bits
andirons	axles	bevels	bitstocks
anti-rattlers	Babbitt metal	bevel-squares	

Hardware—Continued.

blacksmith's	corkscrews	farriers' knives	grips
twyers or	cornice	fasteners	grub hoes
tuyeres	corn-planters	faucets	grummers
boring machines	corrugated	fellies or fellows	hack-saws
brackets	countersinks	fenders	hair-clippers
breast-chains	crickets	ferules	half-round
breast-drills	cross-cut	files	halters
breech-loading	cupboard knobs	fishhooks	hames
Britannia	curry combs	fixtures	hameclips
broadaxes	cuspidors	flat bastard files	hammocks
broilers	cutlery	fleams	hardies
bronze	Damascene	flour scoops	hardware
buttresses	Damascus	fluting machines	harness awls
butts	daubers	forceps	harrow teeth
caliber	dead-locks	freezers	hatchets
calipers	D-ends	freighters	heads
candelabrum	dehorning	froes	hedge-shears
canisters	differential	funnels	heel-braces
canteens	discs	furnaces	hemp twine
cant-hooks	dividers	fuses	hinges
ceiling hooks	dog-collars	gallery riffles	hog nails
cereal cookers	dog muzzles	galvanized	hods
chafing dishes	door-bell levers	gasoline cans	hollow-ware
chamfers	door-knobs	gauges	holsters
chandeliers	double-action	geese	hones
chilled	doubletrees	gem pans	horizontal
chisels	dumb-waiters	gill nets	horseshoes
choke-bored	dynamite	gimlets	horseshoers
cimeters	eaves-troughs	glaziers' points	Hungarian nails
circular	ebony	glue	huskers
clapboards	egg-beaters	goggles	ice-breakers
clevises	emery	gongs	implements
clothes-wringers	enameled	gouges	jack-planes
cockeyes	erasers	graniteware	Japanned
cocoa handles	escutcheons	graters	joiner's saws
colanders	extinguishers	griddles	kettle ears
cold rolled	eyelets	gridiron	key-rings
compasses	farina boilers	grindstones	knives

Hardware—Continued.

knife-sharpeners	nail-claws	plumb-bobs	rifles
knitting-pins	nail-pullers	pocket oilers	rigging
knobs	nickel-plated	pokers	rim-fire
lag-screws	nippers	pokes	ripsaws
laminated	nipple-wrenches	poles	roasters
latches	nutcracks	porcelain-lined	rockers
lathes	octagon	pouches	rollers
lawn-mowers	openers	powder-flasks	rolls
lemon-squeezers	out-cutters	primers	roofing
letterpresses	ovens	prods	rowlocks
levels	ox-bows	protractors	sadirons
levers	ox-yokes	pulleys	samplers' cotton
line-spreads	padlocks	pumice	sandpaper
links	pallet-knives	punches	sawbucks
lip-shanks	panel-saws	Puritan cookers	scabbards
malleable	parers	push-buttons	scale-beams
mallets	patent	putty-knives	scales
mandrels	Paulins	quarry picks	Schaghticoke
manicure scissors	pearl agate	rabbit-planes	scissors
Manila paper	peavies	rainproofs	scoops
mashers	peg breaks	raisers	scrapes
match-safes	perches	rakes	screens
mattocks	percussion	ramrods	screws
mauls	perforated	rasps	screw-drivers
meat-stuffers	picture knobs	ratchets	screw-eyes
mincing-knives	pieced tin	rattles	scroll-saws
minnow-buckets	pie-servers	razor-strops or	scrubbers
mirrors	pikes	straps	scythes
mitre-squares	pinchers	reamers	seine twine
molasses-gates	pinking irons	rebounding shell	seines
molds or moulds	pistol grips	extractors	shears
mortises	pitchers	reflectors	sheet-iron
mountings	plain cases	refrigerators	shoe-last
mouthpieces	planes	reloaders	shot-pouches
muffin-rings	plane-irons	retinned	shovels
muskets	plates	revolvers	show-cases
mustard-spoons	pliers	riddles	shutter-bars
muzzle-loading	plugs		sieves

Hardware—Continued.

sifters	stair-rods	thumb-pieces	velocipedes
single-action	stake-mauls	ties	ventilators
sinkers	staples	tills	wad-cutters
skates	steak-mauls	tire-bolts	waffle-irons
skeleton	(for meats)	toasters	wagon-brakes
skillets	steamers	toe-calks	waiters
skimmers	steelyards	toilet ware	water-coolers
sledges	stepladders	tongs	weather-strips
snaps	stewpans	tongue-chains	webbing
snath or snead	stocks	towel-rollers	web-saw
snips	stools	tracing-wheels	wedges
socket-slips	stoppers	trammel-points	weeders
solder	stovepipe	transoms	weights
spades	straight-edge	trays	whiffletrees
spatulas	strap-hinges	tree-pruners	whip-sockets
speaking-tubes	stretchers	tricycles	whistles
spears	studs	triggers	wicks
spice-mills	supporters	tripods	Winchester
spiders	swages	trolling-bait	window-cleaners
spikes	swivels	trough-hangers	Windsor
spindles	tackle	trowels	wire-cutters
spinners	tack-pullers	trucks	woodenware
spittoons	tailors' geese	tubing	wrenches
spoke-shaves	tamping-shovels	tureens	wringers
sporting goods	tarpaulins	tuyere-irons	wrought-iron
spouts	teakettles	tweezers	Yale keys
spreaders	testers	twine	Yankee calipers
sprinklers	thermometers	upholsterer's	yardsticks
spurs	thimbles	needles	zinc
squares	T-hinges	upsets	
squibs	thumb-latches	vases	

Jewels and Optical Terms.

aberration	carbuncle	goggles	monocular
achromatic	carnelian	ivory	monogram
agate	chalcedony	jade	moonstone
albata	chrysoberyl	jasper	necklace
aluminum	chrysoprase	jewel	nickel
amethyst	compass	jeweler	objective
bangle	coral	kaleidoscope	opal
barometer	crescent	kodak	opera-glass
binocular	crystal	laquer	optical
bizet	diamond	lapidary	pendant
bloodstone	earring	lapis lazuli	pendulum
brilliant	embossed	lens	rhinestone
britannia	emerald	lorgnette	ruby
bronze	enamel	lunette	sapphire
brooch	engraved	magnify	solitaire
cameo	escapement	medallion	spectacles
camera	facet	melanite	stereoscope
canary-stone	focal	microscope	tourmaline
candelabra	focus	monocle	turquoise
carat	fresnel lens		

Law Terms.

abalienate	ad interim	alienate	attest
abatement	adjudicate	alimony	attorney
abator	adjutant	allegation	avoidance
abettor	administer	allowance	bail
abeyance	administrator	ante-mortem	bailee
ab initio	admiralty	antenuptial	bailiff
ab intestate	admissible	appeal	bankrupt
abolition	adult	appellant	barratry
abrogate	adultery	appurtenance	bastard
accession	ad valorem	arbitration	battery
accessory	affiant	arraign	belligerent
accomplice	affidavit	arson	bequeath
accusation	affirmation	assault	bigamy
acknowledgment	agency	assignor	bona fide
acquittal	alias	assumpsit	bonus
actionable	alibi	attachment	bottomry

Law Terms—Continued.

brief	debtor	exception	intrinsic
burglary	deceased	execution	inure
capias	decedent	executor	irrelevant
caveat	decision	exemplary	jeopardy
certify	deed	exemption	judgment
certiorari	defalcation	extenuating	judicial
chancellor	defamatory	extinguish	judiciary
chancery	default	extortion	jurisdiction
chattel	defeasance	fac-simile	jurisprudence
circuit	defeasible	felonious	jurist
circumstantial	defendant	felony	jury
client	defense	foreclosure	justice
codicil	defensible	forgery	justifiable
collusion	del credere	franchise	lapse
commitment	delinquent	fraudulent	larcenous
commonwealth	delivery	garnishee	larceny
competent	demise	garnishment	legacy
complicity	demur	gratuitous	legal
compromise	demurrer	guardian	legality
concurrent	deponent	habeas corpus	legatee
conditional	derogation	illegal	legitimate
confession	devise	illicit	lessee
consideration	digest	immaterial	leze majesty
conspiracy	dismissal	impanel	liable
consummate	dissolve	implicate	libel
contentment	disseize	inalienable	lien
continuance	distrain	incendiary	liquidate
contravene	divorce	incestuous	litigant
contributory	document	incident	litigation
conveyance	domicile	incompetent	magistrate
corporation	duress	incriminate	maintenance
corpus delicti	easement	indemnity	malfeasance
court-martial	ejectment	indeterminate	malpractice
covenant	embracery	inherit	mandamus
coverture	enjoin	innocent	mandatory
criminal	equity	inquest	martial
criminate	escheat	interplead	maturity
damage	estoppel	intervene	mayhem
debenture	evidence	intestate	minority

Law Terms—Continued.

misdemeanor	oyer	profert	supersedeas
misfeasance	oyez	promissory	surrogate
misprison	panel	proviso	tenable
mitigating	paramour	quash	tenement
mittimus	parole	quasi	terminer
mortgage	patent	quo warranto	testify
mortmain	penal	rebuttal	testimony
negligence	penally	recover	title
negotiable	penalty	relator	tort
nolle prosequi	peonage	release	traverse
nol pros	peremptory	remedy	trespass
non compos	perjury	remitter	ultra vires
mentis	petit	remitter	valid
nonsuit	petition	repleader	venire
notary	pettifogger	replevin	venue
nugatory	plaintiff	replevy	verdict
nuisance	plead	reprieve	vitiate
null	posse	rescind	voidable
nullify	possessory	respondent	waive
nuptial	post-mortem	reverse	waiver
oath	prejudice	revoke	warrant
obligate	presumptive	sentence	warrantee
obligatory	priority	solicitor	warranty
obsolete	probate	subpoena	whereas
original	procedure	summary	witness
overt	process		writ

Legal Terms and Phrases from the Latin.

(From Cochran's Law Lexicon.)

ab initio; from the beginning.

a mensa et thoro; a kind of divorce.

ad litem; for the suit.

animus; mind, will, intention.

animo cancellandi; with intent to cancel.

animo furandi; with intent to steal.

animo manendi; with intent to remain.

animo revocandi; with intent to revoke.

animo testandi; with intent to make a will.

bona fide; in good faith.

bonis asportatis; writ of trespass.

capias; a generic name for writs.

capita; heads.

caveat; let him take heed.

caveat emptor; let the buyer beware.

consideratum est per curiam; it is considered by the court.
contra; against.
contra pacem; against the peace.
corpus delicti; the body of the offense.
damnum absque injuria; loss occasioned without wrong.
de bonis non; considering goods not administered.
de bonis propriis; judgment against executor.
de die in diem; continuously.
de facto, de jure; in fact, by right.
delictum; crime, tort, or wrong.
ex contractu; those which arise out of contract.
ex officio; by virtue of his office.
ex delicto; from the fault of.
ex parte; of the one part.
ex post facto; made after the occurrence.
ex tempora; from the time.
habeas corpus; that you have the body.
habendum; clause following the granting part of a deed.
idem; the same.
idem sonans; sounding the same.
in futuro; in the future.
in pari causa; delicto; materia; in an equal case.
in personam; against the person.
in re; in the matter of.
in rem; against the thing.
in transitu; in transit.
in toto; in the whole.
inter alia; among other things.
inter alios; among other persons.
inter partes; between the parties.

inter sese; among themselves.
inter vivos; between living persons.
interim; in the meantime.
interim order; one made in the meantime.
intra vires; within its powers.
ipso facto; by the very act itself.
juris; of law.
jus; law.
jus disponendi; the right of disposing of property.
lex; a law. [tract.
lex contractus; the law of the contract.
lex fori; the law of the country where an action is brought.
lex loci; the law of the place where a contract is made. [law.
lex scripta; the written or statute law.
lex terrae; the law of the land.
locus contractus; the place of the contract.
locus delicti; the place where the injury was committed.
locus in quo; the place in which.
locus rei sitae; the place where the thing is situated.
mala in se; acts which are wrong in themselves.
mala fides; bad faith.
non-age; not of full age.
non compus mentis; one not of sound mind.
non detinet; he does not detain.
non est factum; not the defendant's deed.
non obstante; notwithstanding.
non obstante veredicto; notwithstanding the verdict.
nulla bona; no goods.
obiter dictum; a saying by the way.

onus probandi; the burden of proof.
pactum; an agreement.

pari; equal.

pari delicto; in equal fault.

pari materia; in the same matter.

pari passu; with equal step.

particeps criminis; a partner in crime. [ing.

pendente lite; while the suit is pending; by.

per annum; by the year.

per auter vie; during the life of another.

per capita; by the head.

per curiam; by the court.

per diem; by the day.

per my et per tout; by half and by whole.

per se; by itself.

per totam curiam; by the full court.

per confesso; as confessed.

pro rata; in proportion. [tent.

pro tanto; for so much; to that extent.

pro tempore; for the time being.

quaere; inquire.

quantum meruit; as much as he has earned. [were worth.

quantum valebant; as much as they

quasi contract; an implied contract.
quasi-trustee; a person who reaps a benefit from a breach of trust.

quo animo; with what mind.

quo jure; by what right.

quo warranto; by what authority.

ratio decidendi; the reason for the decision.

rem, action in; to bind a thing.

rem, judgment in; a judgment which gives to the successful party possession of some definite thing.

res; a thing.

res gestae; all the things done.

res judicata; a point already judicially decided.

seriatim; severally and in order.

stare decisis; to stand by decided cases.

status; state or condition.

status quo; the existing state of things.

ultra vires; exceeding authority.

versus; against.

vi et armis; with force of arms.

vinculo matrimonii; from the bond of matrimony.

viva voce; by the word of mouth.

Machinery.

accelerate

accessories

addendum

adjustable

adz

alligator wrench

anchor

anneal

annular

annular bit

anvil

apron-roll

articulation

ascent

assemble

atmospheric

attachments

auger

automatic

axial

axis

axle

Babbitt-metal

balance

ball-bearing

ballistic

barette-file

bascule

base-plate

bastard

beak-iron

beam-compass

bearings

bed-die

bell-shaped

bellows

belly-brace

belting

bench

Bessemer steel

Machinery—Continued.

bevel	clutch	eccentricity	hammer
blow-off	coil	electro	helical
blue-print	collar	elevator	hematite
bobbin	compass	emery	hexagon
boiler-plate	compressible	engine	hollowing
bolt	cone	engineer	horse-power
bonnet-bolt	Corliss	energy	horizontal
border	corrugated	equaling	hydraulic
bore	corundum	equatorial	idler
bottom	cotter	equilibrium	inertia
bow-compass	counter-balance	error	internal
brace	counterpoise	exhaust	isolating
bracket	countersink	eye-screw	intermittent
brake-lever	coupler	fastener	involve
braze	coupling	faucet	joggle
break-off	cover-plate	feed-cock	joint
breast-drill	crane	flange	journal
briar-tooth	crank-shaft	flexure	junk-ring
broach	crucible	forceps	kinematics
bronze	curvilinear	forge	kinetic
burnisher	cycloidal	foundry	laminated
bushing	cylinder	friction	lathe
butte	cylindrical	fulcrum	lever
buttress	deflection	furnace	limit
buzz-saw	delivery-pipe	Gall's chain	linchpin
caliber	delta-metal	gasket	link-pin
calipers	diameter	gauge	longitudinal
calk	differential	gearing	lubricating
cam	dimension	governor	lubricator
case-harden	disengage	gouge	lubricity
casing	disk	granite	machine
castellated	distributory	graphite	machinery
cement	distributing	gravity	machinist
center-bit	dolly	groove	manometer
centrifugal	double	grub-screw	mantel
centripetal	drill	guard	mechanic
chisel	driver	gudgeon	metal
chute	dynamite	guide	metallic
circumference	eccentric	gullet-tooth	mitre

Machinery—Continued.

momentum	polar	shank	taper-pin
mortise	polisher	shears	tenon-saw
motor	portable	sheave	tensile
mould	pressure	sheet-iron	tension
movable	projection	shoulder	throttle-valve
movement	proportional	shovel	thumb-nut
muff-coupling	protractor	skew-gear	tortion
multiple	puddled iron	sleeve-coupling	tracer
multiplex	pulley	slide-valve	transmission
nave	quadruplex	slot	transmitting
nickel-steel	radius	slotting	transverse
nippers	ratchet	socket	triangular
nipple	reamer	solder (sodder)	trip-hammer
nozzle	reducing	spanner	triple-expansion
oblique	regulator	specific	T-square
orifice	reservoir	spelter	tubular
oscillating	resilience	spherical	turbine
paning-hammer	resinous	spigot	undulated
parallel	resultant	spindle	uniform
pattern	reverse	spiral	universal
pawl	revolution	spirit-level	vacuum
pedestal	ribbon-spring	splice	valve
pendulum	riffler	spline	velocity
perforate	rigid	sprocket	veneer-saw
pierce	rigidity	spur-gear	vernier
pinchers	rivet	standard	vice
piston	riveter	strain	volute
pit-saw	rolled	stress	V-thread
pivot	roller	stretcher	wedge
plane (a tool)	rotary	stroke	weld
planer	safety-valve	stud-bolt	whetstone
platinum	scale	stuffing	winch
pliers	screw	suction	windlass
plum-bob	scroll	superheated	wrench
plunger	scroll-saw	swivel	zinc
pneumatic	sectional	tail-piece	

Medical and Hospital.

abdominal	autopsy	consumption	enema
abducent	bandage	contagious	enteric
abductor	bilious	convalescent	entrails
abnormal	bougie	corpuscle	epidemic
abortion	bronchial	costal	epidermis
abrasion	bronchitis	costive	epiglottis
abscess	cancer	cranium	epilepsy
absorbent	canker	croup	epileptic
acclimated	capsule	curvature	epithelium
accretion	carbuncle	cutaneous	erysipelas
adenoid	cardiac	cuticle	esophagus
adipose	carditis	delirium	(or aesophagus)
aggravate	cartid	dementia	faeces
ague	cartilage	demulcent	fascia
alimentary	cataleptic	diabetes	febrifuge
alveolar	catamenial	diagnose	febrile
amputate	catarract	diagnosis	femoral
anaemia	catarrh	diarrhea	femur
anatomy	cathartic	dietary	fever
anesthesia	catheter	digest	flatulence
angina	cauterize	disease	flux
anodyne	cephalic	disinfect	fibroid
anthrax	cerebral	dislocation	filtrate
antidote	cervical	diuretic	fomentation
antiphlogistine	chilblain	dorsal	fumigate
antiscorbutic	chlorosis	dossil	gangrene
antiseptic	cholera	Dover's powder	gastric
antitoxin	chronic	drainage	gastritis
aperient	cicatrise	dropsy	genital
apoplexy	cinchona	dysentery	germicide
appendicitis	cirrhosis	dyspepsia	glottis
artery	cite	eclectic	goiter
asphixia	clavicle	eczema	gout
assimilate	clinical	effusion	gynecology
asthma	colic	embolism	hectic
astigmatism	colloid	embolus	hemorrhage
ataxia	coma	emetic	hemorrhoids
atrophy	comatose	emollient	hepatic
auscultation	constipation	emulsion	hernia

Medical and Hospital—Continued.

herpes	lithotomy	neurosis	pneumonia
homeopath	lumbago	neurotic	post-mortem
hospital	lumbar	nostalgia	prolapsus
humerus	lupus	nostrum	prophylactic
hydropath	lymphatic	nourishment	ptomaine
hydrophobia	macerate	noxious	(tō'mă in)
hypodermic	malaria	obstetric	pulmonary
hysteria	malignant	occipital	pulse
hysterics	materia medica	oculist	pyaemia
influenza	measles	operation	pyorrhea
infusion	meatus	opiate	quinsy
inoculate	medical	ossify	rabies
insanity	medicate	osteopathy	relapse
intermittent	medicinal	ovary	remedy
intestinal	medicine	palate	respiration
invalid	medulla	palsy	respiratory
iris	melancholia	pancreas	rheum
irritant	meningitis	paralysis	rheumatism
irruption	mesentery	paralytic	rickets
jaundice	miasma	paralyze	rubella
jugular	miscarriage	parietal	salivate
juniper	morbid	parotid	salt rheum
kidney	morphia	pasteurize	sanatory
laceration	morphine	patella	sanitary
lachrymal	mortal	pathology	sciatica
lacteal	mucous (a)	pectoral	sclerosis
lancet	mucus (n)	peritoneum	scrofula
laryngeal	muscle	peritonitis	scurvy
laryngitis	muscular	periosteum	soporific
larynx	myopia	perspiration	speculum
laudable	nasal	pharyngeal	spinal
leech	nausea	pharynx	sterilize
leprosy	nauseate	phlegm	stetorous
lesion	necrosis	phthisic	stethoscope
lethal	nephralgia	physic	stomach
leuco	nephritis	physician	strabismus
ligament	nervine	placenta	stricture
ligature	neuralgia	pleura	styptic
liniment	neurasthenia	pleurisy	subclavian

Medical and Hospital—Continued.

syncope	thyroid	tumor	vaccine
syphilis	tonsil	tympanum	vaginal
syphilitic	tourniquet	ulcer	varicose
temperature	toxic	umbilical	variloid
tendon	trachea	urethra	venereal
tepid	thacheotomy	uterine	vertigo
tetanus	trepan	uterus	viris
thrombosis	tuberculosis	vaccinate	vomit
throbust	tuberculous		

Mining.

(From Croforth's Glossary.)

adesite	assessment	bucking-iron	coyoting
adit	attrition	buddle	crevice
adobe	audit-level	bullion	cribbing
aegirite	augite	burro	crosscut
agate	auriferous	burr stone	crucible
affinity	average	cache (cāsh)	crystal
aggregated	azurite	calcareous	cupel
aith-piece	barite	calc-spar	cupriferous
alloy	barren contact	calcite	cyanide
alluvium	barriers	calx	debris (dā brē')
aluminum	basalt	cannel coal	deposit
amalgam	base-metal	canon	detritus
ampelite	bauxite	(cān'yūn)	diggings
analysis	bismuth	carbonate	diluvium
andesite	bitumen	carboniferous	disintegrated
anglesite	bituminous	chute (shōōt)	dolomite
anthracin	blende	cinnabar	durns
anthracite	bloom	clean-up	El Dorado
antimony	blossom rock	cleavage	erosion
aqua fortis	bonanza	cobalt	fault
archimedean	bosses	cofferdam	feeder
argentiferous	boulders	collar	feldspar
arroyo	brattice	comb	ferruginous
asbestos	brazing	concrete	fissure
asphalt	breast	conduit	flang
assaying	breccia	corundum	float

Mining—Continued.

floride	jasper	ore	slimes
flume	jigger	outfit	sluice
fluorite	jumper	output	smelting
fluor-spar	kaolin	oxide	specimen
flux	lava	petroleum	stalactite
forfeiture	leaching	placer	stope
fossil	ledge	platinum	strata
fuse	(v) level	plumbago	stull
or fuze	(n) lignite	plumming	substratum
galena	limestone	porphyry	sulphur
galvanize	litharge	precipitate	sulphuret
garnet	little giant	promoter	superficial
geode	loadstone	prospect	syenite
glacial	lode	pyrites	sylvanite
glacier	malachite	(pī rī'tēz)	tackle
gneiss (nīs)	malleable	pyrozene	tailings
gouge	manganese	quartz	tamping
granite	marl	quartzite	tellurium
gravel	matrix	quicksand	topaz
gravity	mercury	raise	trachytes
grubstake	metal	ravine	triturate
gulch	metallurgy	reducing	tufa
gypsum	mica	reef	tummals
hematite	mineral	refractory	tunnel
hornblende	mineralogy	riffles	valley
hyacinth	moraine	rocker	vara
hydraulic	nickel	royalty	vein
igneous	nodule	sapphire	vitreous
incline	nugget	sardonyx	vitriol
indurated	obsidian	schist	volcanic
intersect	ochre	seam	whim
intrusive	onyx	selvage	windlass
iridium	opal	sheave	zinc
iron-hat	operator	silica	

Municipal and Political.

abattoir	bogus	eligible	partisan
abutting	borough	eloquence	patrol
acclamation	boycott	ex-officio	petition
adjourn	buncombe	extemporaneous	precinct
adoption	campaign	extempore	political
agitator	canard	franchise	politics
alderman	candidate	fusion	prohibition
alien	canvass	garbage	proxy
alternate	catch-basin	gavel	quarantine
ambulance	citizen	gerrymander	quorum
amendment	clique	government	reciprocity
anarchist	committee	graft	recorder
anarchy	constable	honorable	register
annul	constitution	imagination	representative
antagonize	consul	legislate	requisition
appointee	controller	license	resolution
apportionment	convention	lobby	revenue
appropriation	coroner	macadamize	senator
armory	corporate	majority	sergeant
arrest	council	militia	sewer
assessment	credential	minority	sheriff
assessor	delegate	monometalist	socialism
auditor	delegation	mugwump	suffrage
ballot	democracy	municipal	supervisor
banquet	democrat	nominate	unanimous
Bertillon system	deputy	official	warden
bimetallism			

Music.

accessories	amateur	bass-drum	capo
acoustics	aria	basso	cappo d'astro
adjustable	arpeggio	bassoon	castanets
Æolian	attachments	bass-viol	cello
alligator	bagpipe	baton	chamois
alto	ballad	bellows	chimes
aluminum	ballast	bugle	choir
anthem	banjos	cabinet	choral
antique	barytone	cantata	chord

Music—Continued.

chorus	fugue	musical	sax-tuba
chromatic	gamut	musician	schottisch
cithern	garret-seasoned	nickle-plated	serenade
clappers	grenadilla	nocturne	soprano
claratone	guitar	obligato	spruce
clarinet	gutta-percha	oboe	staccato
columbine	harmonica	ocarina	staff
concert	harmony	octagonal	sterling
concertina	helicon	octave	sticcado
connoisseur	hexagon	oratorio	symphony
conservatory	interlude	orchestra	swabs
contra	ivory	orchestration	tambourine
cordufoy	juvenile	organ	tempo
cornet	kathoderm	Parsifal	tenor
Cremonatone	kazoo	pedal	thorough-bass
crescendo	keyboard	Perambuco	timbre
cylinder	maestro	phonograph	Tourte
cymbals	mahogany	pianissimo	tremolo
diapason	mandola	piano-forte	triangle
diminuendo	mandolin	pianola	trombone
double bass	marbleized	pianos	trumpet
drum-snare	mazurka	piccola	tuba
dulcimer	mechanism	polka	tympanum
ebony	megaphone	quadrille	viol
Edison	mellophone	quartette	viola
equitone	melodeon	record	violin
euphonium	melody	reed	violincello
fanfare	metronome	register	virtuoso
ferrule	mezzo	resonant	vocophones
fife	military	resonator	vulcanette
flageolet	minstrel	roll	wrench
flute	Mollenhauer	rosewood	wrist-rest
forte	monopole	rosin	xylophone
fortissimo	Morocco	roulade	zither
fret	musette	saxophone	

Famous Musicians.

(From Hughes' Dictionary of Musicians.)

Agramonte	Gluck (glōōk)	(mī'ēr bār)	Rubenstein
(äg rä môn'tā)	Gounod	Monteverde	(rōō'bīn shtin)
Bach (bäkh)	(gōō nō')	(môn tā vēr'dē)	Schubert
Beethoven	Gretry	Mozart	(shōō'bērt)
(bāt'hō fēn)	(grā'trwē)	(mō'tsärt)	Schumann
Bellini	Grieg (grēg)	Paderewski	(shōō mǎn)
(bēl lē'nē)	Handel	(pād e rēf'shkī)	Sousa (sōō'sä)
Berlioz	(hǎn'dēl)	Paganini	Strauss
(bār lī ōs')	Haydn	(päg ä nē'nē)	(shtrows)
Bizet (bē zā')	(hād''n)	Palestrina	Tchaikovsky
Brams	Liszt (līst)	(pä lēs trē'nä)	(tshä ē kōf'shkī)
(bräms)	Mascagni	Patti (pät'tē)	Verdi (vēr'dē)
Chopin	(mäs kǎn'yē)	Purcell	Wagner
(shō pǎng')	Mendelssohn	(pūr'sēl)	(vāhk'nēr)
Dvorak	(mēn'del zōn)	Rossini	
(dvōr'zhāk)	Meyerbeer	(rōssē'nē)	

Printing and Engraving.

agate	edition	lithotint	photo-engrave
bourgeois	electrotype	lithotype	primer
brevier	folio	mackle	signature
bristol-board	foolscap	nonpareil	stereotype
calendar	frontispiece	obituary	vellum
caret	glyphograph	paragraph	vignette
clarendon	italics	parchment	volume
copyright	lithograph	pica	zinc
demy			

Railroading.

accommodation	arc-light	baggage	blooms
acetylene	assets	Baldwin	boiler
air-brake	auditor	beams	box car
alkali	automatic	bearings	braces
angle-bars	axle	billets	brake-beam
apparatus	Babbitt-metal	block signal	brakeman

Railroading—Continued.

bridge	encumbrance	locomotive	rivet
broad-gauge	engine	logging	rolling-mill
bur or burr	engineering	lubricant	schedule
cable	equipment	lubricating	Schenectady
caboose	escutcheon	lumber	scoop
cane-fabric	export	machinery	seamless
capacity	express	magnetic	securities
carbonic acid gas	flange	malleable	semaphore
carriage	flat-car	manager	service
casings	forgings	metal	shaping-machine
channel	freight	mining	signal
chilled	funeral car	mortgage	spike
coach	girder	motive-power	splice
coke	gondola car	motor	station
collision	headlight	negotiable	standard gauge
combination	hoists	nuts	stay-bolt
companies	hopper car	official	stone-sawed
compressor	hose-cart	operating	storage
conductor	hydraulic	passenger	structural
consolidated	icing	per annum	superintendent
Corliss	ingot	pins	supplies
coupler	insulated	piston	switch
crane	interurban	pivoted	tariff
current	iron	pneumatic	Tee (or T) iron
cyclo	Janney-Miller	pole-step	telegraph
cylinder	jaw-plate	postal	terminal
depot	Jessop	preferred stock	terminus
developing	jib-crane	presses	tie-plate
diner	knuckles	pressure gauge	tiers
dining-car	lap-welded	purifier	ties
dividends	lathe	railroad (R. R.)	tires
draw-bar	leashe	railway (Ry.)	traffic
dump-car	liabilities	receiver	transmission
Edison	lien	recorder	transportation
electric	link	refrigerator	traveling-crane
emery	liquefying	rentals	truck
employe	local	reorganization	truss

Railroading—Continued.

tubing	vacuum	viaduct	water-tank
tubular	valve	wardrobe	waybill
turntable	vestibule	washer	wrench

Religion and Theology.

Aaronic	Apocrypha	Brahmin	Confucius
Abaddon	Appolon	Buddha	consecrate
abbacy	apostasy	Budhism	consecration
abbe	apostle	Calvary	consolation
abbey	apostolic	Calvinism	conversion
abbot	apotheosis	Canaanite	corporeal
ablegate	archangel	canon	covetous
ablution	archbishop	canonical	Creator
abnegate	Armenian	cardinal	creed
abnegation	Arminian	carnal	crucifix
abomination	ascetic	catechism	crucifixion
absolution	Assyrian	cathedral	curate
acolyte	Athanasian	celebrant	cynical
admonition	atheism	celestial	deacon
adoption	atonement	ceremonial	decalogue
adoration	auricular	ceremony	deification
advocate	austerity	chapel	deity
agathism	Baal	chaplain	demon
agnostic	baptist	cherubim	denomination
Albigenses	baptistery	choir	desecration
Allah	baptize	Christendom	Deuteronomy
allegoric	beatific	christening	devil
almighty	beatitude	Christianity	devotee
altar	Beelzebub	Christmas	devotion
altruism	Belial	clergyman	diabolic
anabaptist	believer	clerical	dignitary
anagoge	benediction	colporter	diocese
(ăn à gō'jè)	beneficent	communicant	disciple
angelic	biblical	communion	discourse
anointed	bigotry	concordance	dispensation
anthem	bishop	conference	dissenter
anti-christ	blasphemy	confessional	divinity
Apocalypse	Brahma	confessor	doctrine

Religion and Theology—Continued.

dogma	hierarchy	matin	patriarch
doxology	holiness	mediation	penance
dualism	homily	mediator	penitence
Easter	hosanna	Messiah	pentateuch
ecclesiastic	humiliation	metastasis	pentecost
elder	hypocrisy	minister	pharisaical
Elysian	hypocrite	ministerial	pharisaism
Elysium	hypostatic	ministration	Phillistine
eminence	iconoclast	miracle	piety
eon	idolater	missionary	polytheism
episcopal	idolatrous	Mohammedan	positivist
epistle	Immanuel	monasticism	postulant
eternal	immortality	monotheism	predestinate
eternity	incarnate	mosque	prelate
ethical	incense	mythology	propaganda
ethicism	infernal	Nazarine	prophecy (n)
eucharist	infidel	neophyte	prophesy (v)
evangelical	infinite	Nicene	prophet
evangelist	inheritance	Nirvana	propitiate
evil	inquisition	novice	propitiation
excommunicate	inspiration	oblation	proselyte
exegesis	installation	offertory	providence
exhortation	intercession	officiate	psalm
fanatic	intercessor	omnipotent	psalter
fanaticism	irreligious	oratory	purgatory
fiend	Jehovah	ordination	puritan
foreordination	judgment	orthodox	rationalist
Gehenna	Juggernaut	pagan	rector
gentile	Koran	Pantheism	rectory
genuflection	Latin	papacy	recusant
glorify	liturgy	papal	redemption
godhead	Lucifer	Paraclete	regeneration
hallelujah	madonna	paradise	religion
hallowed	Mahomet	parishioner	response
heathen	Moloch	parochial	resurrection
heavenly	Manicheism	parsonage	revelation
heresy	(man' i ke ism)	passover	reverent
heterodox	materialist	pastoral	

Religion and Theology—Continued.

revival	Satan	sovereignty	theistic
righteous	satanic	spirit	theocracy
ritual	scepticism	spiritual	theology
Sabbatarian	schism	stygian	trinity
sacerdotal	(sism)	superhuman	triune
sacrament	schismatic	supernal	ultramontane
sacred	sectarian	supernatural	unction
sacrifice	secular	superstition	unitarian
sacrilege	separatist	supplicate	unity
sacrilegious	seraphic	Supreme Being	Vatican
santification	serpent	synagogue	vesper
sanctimonious	sexton	tabernacle	vestryman
sanctuary	shepherd	Te Deum	vicarious

Religion and Theology—Canonicals.

(Full Dress of Clergy.)

alb	cope	hood	stole
amice	cowl	mitre	surplice
apron	crosier	pall	thurifer
biretta	dalmatica	pallium	tiara
calotte	fannel	pontifical	tonsure
capouch	fanon	robe	tunicle
cassock	frock	scapulary	vestments
chasuble	gown	scarf	

Religion and Theology—Names and Sects.

Ana-baptist	Episcopalian	Mohammedan	Quaker
Armenian	Gnostic	Moravian	Romanist
Baptist	Hebrew	Mormon	Sadducee
Calvanist	Huguenot	Moslem	Spiritualist
Catholic	Jesuit	Mussulman	Swedenborgain
Christian	Latter-day-Saints	Pharisee	Unitarian
Congregationalist	Lutheran	Presbyterian	Universalist
Deist	Methodist	Protestant	Wesleyan

Sporting Goods.

adjustable	championship	Eton cap	Hockey-puck
amateur	circumference	English spikes	homogenous steel
ankle supporters	clamp	excelsior	horsehide
article	cleats	extension	hunting-jacket
asbestos felt	collapsible	eyelet	hunting-knife
association	combination	facing	indoor
assorted	compass	felt	inflated
athletic	complete	ferrules	inner neck
attached	corduroy	fielder's glove	insole
attachment	corrugated	flame-burnt	interchangeable
automatic	corrugated steel	flanged wheel	intercollegiate
axle	cotton flannel	flannel	interlock
ball bearings	creel	fleece-lined	interscholastic
bamboo	crimson	flexible	interwoven
baseman's mitt	crochet weave	fluted	jacket
batter	croquet	fly-front	Jacquard weave
beaded	crown	football	japanned
bleached	cylinder	forehead rest	jersey
boating	decoration	furnished	khaki cloth
boxing-gloves	decoy	galvanized	knit caps
bronzed	design	garment	knurled
buckle	detachable	gear	lacing
buckskin	diameter	genuine	lacquered
bushed bearings	diminishing size	gill-nets	league
butts	discs	gloves	leather
cable	drilling	goal	leatherette
calfskin	drop forged	goggles	leatheroid
caliber	duplicate	Goodyear welt	lens
canoe	durable	guaranteed	light tension
canopy	duster	guy-rope	lisle thread
capacity	ecru	gymnasium	McKay sewed
cardinal	effect	hairline stripe	machine made
Carlisle hook	elastic	hammock	machine sewed
carton	electro-enameled	hand-forged	mackintosh
cartridge	embossed	hand-turned	magnifying glass
catcher's mitt	enameled	hank	malleable iron
celluloid	equestrian jersey	heel-plates	mallet
chamois skin	Essex Kangaroo	Henley cap	manipulated

Sporting Goods—Continued.

maroon	polished	shank	tissue
material	polo	sheepskin	toboggan
measurement	poplar	shield	toque
mesh	porous	silesia	tough
metal	practice	single	tournament
milled edge	professional	skating	trammel-nets
model	pulley	sleeve-bands	traveling
moleskin	pumps	sleeveless	trimmed
monogram	punching-bag	slicker	trimmings
morocco	quadruple	sliding click	trolling
mottled finish	quality	snelled hook	trot-line
moulded	quarter-sleeve	socket	turnbuckle
nainsook	racket	soldered	Turner gray
neck protector	rainproof	sole	twiled
non-elastic	raised pillars	specification	umbrella tent
Norfolk jacket	rawhide	spikes	umpire
oar	reel	spreader	unmeshed
oar-lock	regulation	sprinting	uniforms
Old English let- ters	reinforced	sprocket	university
oscillating	requirements	steel gray	valance
outing suits	revolver	stitched	variegated
oxford	ribbed	stockings	varnished
padded heel	ribbon	strap	ventilating
paddle	rifle	streamers	vest-neck
patent	rivet	stretching	visor
pattern	Roberts stripe	suspension	volleying
paulin	rosettes	sweater	V-shaped
pencil-line stripe	running-shoes	swimming	wading-shoes
pennant	russet	Swiss weave	warranted
perforated	scarlet	swivel	waterproof
permanent	screws	tackle	weight
phonograph	seam	tape-wound	welted seams
pinion	seasoned	tassel	Whiteley exerciser
pistol	seine twine	telescopic	whole-vamp
pivot	selected	tennis	workmanship
plated	semi-professional	texture	wrapped
pliable	separate	thread twine	wrestling
pneumatic	sewed	thumb	yacht
	shaker-knit	tights	

Stationery and Art Goods.

abaiser	correspondence	Gillott	numeral
abalone	cowry	graphite	ochre
album	crayon	graphoscope	opera
aluminum	crepe tissue	gummed labels	palette
antitype	cribbage-board	hammock	papeteries
atlas	croquet	harmonicas	papier-mache
autograph	crumb sets	hectograph	passe-partout
back-gammon	diaries	indelible	pastel
baseball	dice	initial	pencil
bas-relief	dictionaries	ivory	peri-pearl
blackboard	dies	Japanese	photograph
blanks	document	Japanned	photo-mailer
blotter	doilies	jardinieres	pinocle
Bohemian	dominos	kaleidoscope	plaque
bookkeeping	duebills	kindergarten	plate-mirror
bristol-board	dumb-bells	lacquer	portemonnaie
bronze	duplicator	lignum-vitae	portfolio
bronzine	easel	lithograph	portrait
buffer	elastic	magazine	pouches
cabinet	enamel	magic	programs
calendar	engraving	majolica	protractor
carbon	envelope	manicure	pyrography
carmine	eradicator	manifold	quadrille
celluloid	eraser	mantlestick	racquet
cement	essay book	memorandum	raffia
certificates	etching	medallions	ramekin
chafing-dish	euchre	metallophone	receipt
chamois-skin	expense-book	mezzotint	recipe
chatelaine	eyelet	mimeograph	replica
checker	fasteners	miniature	repousse
Christmas	filigree	moistener	sandal-wood
chrome	filing-case	monogram	score-cards
chromo	finger-cots	morocco	seal
cinematograph	floroscope	mosaic	sepia
clamps	foolscap	mucilage	shampoo
compass	fountain pens	notarial	silicate
copy-books	fusian	novelty	slating
cornucopia	garlands	number	souvenir

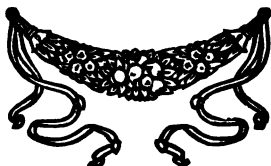
Stationery and Art Goods—Continued.

spectacles
stationery
statuette
stencil
stereoscope
stipple
stylographic
stylus

tally
tankard
taper
tennis
thesis
tinsel
tissue
toilet

torso
tourist
transparent
trial balance
trumpets
tubephone
tweezers
typewriter

Vandyke
vermillion
vertical
violin
visiting
wallet
water-color
wrist-bag



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